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VOL. VIII NO. 131 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1920. TWO ANNAS

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SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be provision of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
29th May	Karkunda	14199
5th June	Mantua	10885
9th ,,	Chp Polonia	20597

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamers.	
as	Dilwara	Calling at Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	—
30th May	Lhasa	Karachi (Direct) 4 p.m.
1st June	Linga	Karachi 10 a.m.
3rd ,,	Karagola	East & South Africa.
6th ,,	Cooryanna	Persian Gulf

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Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Shinsei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4266	7th May	21st May
Hirano Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	21st May
Shinyo Maru	K. Kozaka	2904	17th May	28th May
Shinsei Maru	K. Murakami	3194	30th May	31st May
Yamato Maru	C. Hidenitsuka	4172	3rd June	14th June

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Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination.
Burma Maru	T. Takemura	19th May	21st May	Japan
Fukiu Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	2nd June	,,
Shan Maru	D. Imai	5th June	26th June	,,
Ramon Maru	K. Tsuji	26th ,,	30th ,,	,,
Indus Maru	S. Yano	30th June	10th July	,,

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No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
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Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£765,249
Reserve Fund	£220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,197,468

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Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	30,00,000
Reserve Fund	14,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 2 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
G. B. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

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Manager
50, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtsen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Branches:—
Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Re. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,720	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,502	8	8

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gajan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business aplpy to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

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SUB-BRANCHES.
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MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Corner of Sandhurst Road and Girgaum Road.
SAVINGS BANK.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
R. ATTREE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 70,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL	Yen 30,000,000.
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,500,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and farshorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

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(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
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Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,015,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
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THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042 8

HEAD OFFICE.
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK:—Interest allowed 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms.—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable application at the Bank.

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Bombay's Favourite.

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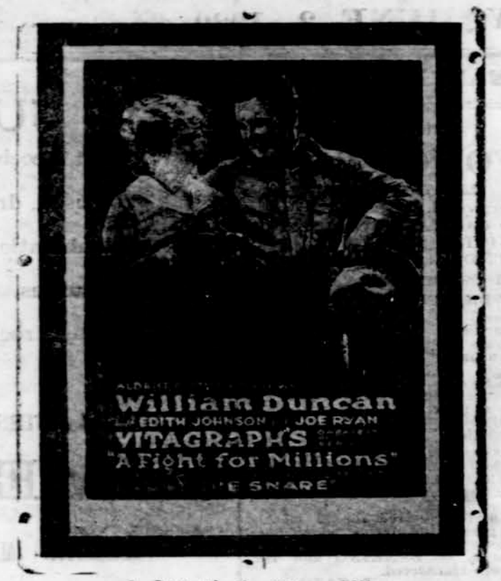

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No doubt it is rheumatism which has its first effects on the bones. There is a remedy of course, and it is our best suggestion for quick relief. Try

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Tropical Sun Helmets.

Specially made by Trees & Co., London.

The Governor Helmet made on Cork body, Water proof white drill, with White Pugree, Chin Straps, Leather Binding.

An ideal hat for Conservators Overseers, P. W. Inspectors, Engineers, and all whose avocations demand outdoor work.

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Is THE tried specific for Ague. Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-

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WANTED.

THE public to know that our book, "The Guide to conjugal Happiness." (family life.) is the best on the Science of Sexes. Contains the recent discoveries and invaluable advice by American, French, German, and English Doctors and Scientists. Indispensable to those married and about to marry. The cheapest and the most exhaustive on the subject. Outcome of a long and laborious study. Very cheap. Price per copy Rupee one only (Re. 1). Postage Free. Only few copies.

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The best insecticide Ans. 9 per tin.

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INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore, The Antiseptic Throat Paint, Gargle and Nasal Douche to prevent Influenza.

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Most effective remedy for Headache, Colics, Neuralgia, Sciatica and all nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8 Literature sent on request.

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"SHRI HARI"

RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.

"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases. Antifat, Cancer, Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy, weak nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,

M.B.E.H. (London).

3rd Bhoiwada, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

PROF. AMES'.

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, falling memory, brain fag, incapacity, dislike, aversions for work, study or business, general debility and all result of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight efforts, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

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V. P. charges Annas Four Extra.

SOLE AGENTS.

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CULTURED TAILORS FOR CUSTOMERS OF CULTURED TASTE.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOX TYPEWRITERS: Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

WASTE—Don't waste your money buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TODAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come sharp.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,300. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIREL NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. Comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders. Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn, 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1170

LOST.

LOST or MISLAID—A TEMPORARY RECEIPT for five Elphinstone shares No. 24283/287 in the name of D. C. SOMAWALLA. Please communicate to Messrs. JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & CO., 5, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay. 1375

LOST or MISLAID—Four SPLIT TICKETS Nos. 128/131, for 100 shares in the Bombay Industrial Mills Coy., Ltd., Nos. 5529/5628, standing in the name of Ramchandra Hargovandas. Please communicate to Messrs. JAGJIWAN UJAMSHI & CO., 5, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. 1376

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Principal Davar will be in the college to be interviewed by students and parents from 7th June between business hours. Prospectus on applications. 80, Esplanade Road. 1205

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—New Classes for Corporation of Accountants, London Chamber of Commerce examinations begin 7th June. Apply PRINCIPAL, Op. Whiteaway. 1355

THE CORONATION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Girgaon, Bombay, Coaches up students for London Chamber of Commerce, also for Higher accountancy and other commercial subjects. Prospectus on application. 1223

MISCELLANEOUS.

MOTOR and GARRY "COVERS" khaki and waterproof and also Uniform cloth ing orders. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 1259

FACTS.—We wish to present for your consideration some real Facts regardin Typewriters and Accessories. Do not fail write to us when in the market for Type writers. Olivers, Remingtons, Rex, Fox Fox Portable, etc. A trial order will mak you a regular customer. Write to-day fo List, sent free, you lose nothing. STANDARI TYPEWRITING Co., Importers of Type writers and Accessories, 259/261, Hornby Road opp. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or sala against guaranteed business to secure Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—M. HANSLEUX, Esqr., PRESIDENT EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—GRADUATES; one with science preferred. Apply with testimonials to R. V. PATHAK, J. L. New English School, Ahmedabad. 1222

WANTED—A thoroughly experienced hand to start and conduct a Dairy Farm at Mysore with a Capital of Rs. 25,000 (Dairy consists of mostly Sindh breed Cows). Apply to the following address with testimonials. Salary according to qualifications. B. JAGANNATH CHETTY & SON, No. 3, Lansdowne Buildings, MYSORE. 1236

WANTED—LEDGER CLERKS to join at once. Experienced men need only apply. Good start and prospects for capable men. Apply ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD. 1244

WANTED by a Bank in Bombay, an experienced DESPATCHER. Apply stating experience and qualifications to Box No. 644, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1309

WANTED—Competent SUPERVISORS of Crockery and Glassware for a first class Hotel in Bombay. Liberal salary to really competent men. Only those having experience of hotel business should apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 632, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1245

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified NURSE and a COMPOUNDER. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Palanpur State. 1358

WANTED—A well, experienced DYER for a Factory. Apply with testimonials, to Box No. 656, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1368

WANTED—A CLEVER CLERK to write English and Gujrati Auction Advertisement. Apply CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers. 1366

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Experienced and clever COMPOUNDER, good prospect for competent man. Salary above Rs. 45. Apply to Dr. V. J. Rath, Dadar. 1369

WANTED—Experienced SHARE-TRANSFER and ACCOUNTS CLERKS for a Joint Stock Company. Those with practical experience need only apply, enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 648, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1331

WANTED—A GRADUATE or an UNDERGRADUATE in Science, a graduate in History and a Matric. Apply sharp stating salary to the SECRETARY EDWARD MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL, Borsad. 1301

WANTED—A CHAUFFEUR for a Motor Car (Oldsmobile) on a salary of Rs. 80 per mensem. Cleaner allowed. Apply personally with original certificates and license to the NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD., Waterloo Mansion, Mayo Road, Bombay. 1356

WANTED—UNDERWRITTER or UNDERWRITTERS for shares of a Motor Transport and Service Company. Good Commission. Apply Box No. 652, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1359

WANTED—A GRADUATE for Shri Ram English School, Devgad, (District Ratnagiri). Salary Rs. 50 fifty p.m. with future prospects. Apply sharp to Dr. V. N. REGE, L.M., & S., President. The Devgad Taluka Education Society, Girgaon, Bombay. 1374

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—Spare-time WORK for expert Steno-Typist. Evenings suitable. Please communicate with "E", c/o "The Bombay Chronicle." 1339

WANTED.

WANTED—BUYER of one SECONDHAND FORD MOTOR CAR carefully used for about 9 months. Immediate delivery. Offer reasonably to Box No. 643, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1308

WANTED—A well equipped DISPENSARY of a qualified medical gentleman, situated either at Mandevi or Khadak. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 649, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1336

WANTED—One second-hand WIND MILL in good working order. quotations F.O.R. Write LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1383

WANTED—A FINANCIER or PARTNER for a very good agency of dyes ond other import business, must be able to finance up to Rs. 30,000. Apply Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1367

WANTED—A PARTNER, experienced in foundry and mechanic works, who can invest from Rs. 25,000 to 35,000 good earning. Write for full particulars to Box No. 637, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1261

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A GINNING and PRESSING FACTORY with engines, boilers all complete, situated at Rampur in U. P. What offer? Apply SHAUKATALI, Khadak, Bombay. 1232

ONE GREY ARAB HORSE, age 5 years about 15 hands Trained for Saddle and Harness, is perfectly sound, can be viewed Rs. 1250. Apply Box No. 653, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1310

FOR SALE—A complete FOUNDRY and MECHANIC WORKSHOP, situated in Mill locality. Write for full particulars to Box No. 636, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1260

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER desires to sell part of whole of his dispensary and practice. Good locality. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 658, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1372

FOR SALE—One Secondhand SPINNING PLANT of 30,000 Spindles complete for immediate sale in England. For further particulars aply to MAJMUNDAR, SAVUR & CO., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 1373

FOR SALE—A valuable PROPERTY at Bandra 3 minutes walk from Railway Station about 3500 square yards containing a Bungalow, Godown and shops, cocoanut and mango trees, etc. Bona-fide purchasers only need apply to A. K. SHARIFF, Nowpara, Bandra. 1334

FOR SALE—An upto date Workshop in excellent running condition and with an established reputation, situated in a prominent locality. The Workshop contains:—one Electric motor Lathes, Drilling, Planing, Punching and Sheering and Threadling machines, together with a complete plant for Electroplating and a Dynamo for Battery Charging purposes. All the above machines are in good running order with necessary tools. For particulars please apply to Box No. 645, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1321

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine, ...	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case,	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210,...	260
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 210, ...	280
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,...	...
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One HUPMOBILE, old type, 5 seated American Motor in proper working order, almost new. Apply Box No. 654, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1361

FOR SALE—8, 10, 12 feet LATHES, one 48in. Radial, Drilling Machine. Prices and particulars from LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum, Bombay. 1382

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A fine BUNGALOW with Compound and garden at Warden Road, near Mahalaxmi Temple. Apply Box No. 657, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1368

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and Nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, "Koomj Nivas" end of Napeansey Walkeshwar. 1344

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

A BRANCH of the Bank will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at ZAVERI BAZAR, 289-291, Sheik Memmon Street.

A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

1290

NOTICE.

AN expert in agriculture Gardening and Forestry with foreign and Indian experience of 10 years is open to engagement.

He had served as planting expert, consulting Agri-Horticulturist, and Superintendent of Large extensive Gardens. Age 28 of good health and strong disposition. Apply Box No. 650, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1313

A VAISHNAV STUDENTS' BOARDING HOUSE AT POONA.

IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed at the Fifth Vaishnav Parishad held at Poona in April last, a Vaishnav Student's Boarding House is to be opened at Poona from the middle of June. Vaishnav students desirous of availing themselves of the facility to be provided are invited to apply in writing at once to the undersigned.

29th May, 1920.

LALLUBHAI DAMODARDAS,
of Sheth Hakamchand Ishwar and Co.,
Vetal Peth, Poona City.

1330

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Commissioner of Income Tax, Sind (Headquarters Karachi), salary Rs. 2,000 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 100 to Rs. 2,500 with allowances of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Only those should apply who have some years of experience of Accountancy and General business methods. Applications stating age, full particulars of previous experience and date when services would be available should be made at once and be addressed to Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, Secretariat, Bombay. 1379

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.

Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 9305

SHORTHAND CLASSES AT SYDENHAM COLLEGE, BOMBAY.

SHORTHAND CLASSES (Pitman's System) will be held at Sydenham College from June 10th onwards.

HOURS:—5-30 p.m. to 6-15 p.m., 6-15 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Every day except Saturday), and at other times still to be arranged.

FEES:—(To be paid in advance).

For classes held twice a week: Rs. 10 per term.

For classes held three times a week: Rs. 14 per term.

ENTRANCE QUALIFICATIONS:—Matriculation or School Final, or a standard that may be regarded as equivalent to these.

Admissions are made daily, between 5 and 5-30 p.m., when the instructor can interview applicants.

Speed Classes will be started if a sufficient number of applications is received.

FEES:—Rs. 16 per term.

Written applicaions to be addressed to
The PRINCIPAL.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Calcutta Glass & Silicate Works, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT. 1913).

CAPITAL . . . . . RS. 15,00,000

Divided into 150,000 Shares of Rs. 10 each, of which 75,000 Shares are now offered to the Public for subscription, payable as follows :—

Rs. 2-8 per share on application. Rs. 2-8 per share on allotment.

Balance by calls of not more than Rs. 2-8 each

and 10,000 shares will be allotted to the Vendors as fully paid up.

DIRECTORS :

N. S. BAYANKER, Esq., of 69-70, Grand Hotel, Calcutta, Merchant.
DR. B. GANGULY, M.B., of Ballav and Co., Manufacturing Chemists and Druggists, of 101, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
S. S. HODSON, Esq., of Messrs. Eggar and Co., Solicitors, 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BACHARAM MUKERJEE, Esq., B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E., of the EXPORT AND IMPORT Co., of India, 2, Lyons Range, Calcutta, Merchant.
SHIB SHANKAR SHAW, Esq., of Messrs. S. Shaw and Brothers, 46, Neemoo Goswami Lane, Calcutta, Merchant.
RAKHAL CHUNDRA MITRA, Esq., of 12, Narcolbagan Lane, Calcutta, Proprietor, Laxmibilas Oil Press, &c.
K. S. NARAYAN RAO, Esq., 51, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Proprietor, Karnatic Cotton Co., Madras.

BANKERS :

MESSRS. COX & CO., of Wallace House, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS :

MESSRS. NORMAN HAMILTON & CO., 20, Esplanade Mansions, Calcutta.

SOLICITORS :

MESSRS. EGGAR & CO., No. 26, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS :

MESSRS. SHAW BROS. & CO., 23, Strand Road, Calcutta.

REGISTERED OFFICE :

23, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.

The Calcutta Glass and Silicate Works, Limited.

PROSPECTUS.

Messrs. S. Shaw and Bros. are the proprietors of a large hair oil business. During the War they found it impossible to obtain the bottles which they required and they conceived the idea of manufacturing their own bottles.

At first pot furnaces were erected at Belgachia and Mr. Birendra Kumar Shaw took charge of the factory and trained the labour force.

It was soon found that the cost of production in Calcutta was small and the business profitable which induced the Vendors to increase the outturn by adding first a continuous tank furnace with direct firing and later another continuous tank furnace has been erected with gas plant to fire it.

The concern has now got an outturn in excess of Messrs. S. Shaw and Bros.' requirements and orders from other parties are being executed. There are now outstanding orders valued at several lakhs in the hands of the firm. Messrs. Shaw and Bros. are themselves big consumers.

Calcutta being a large city is a very favourable place in which to carry on glass manufacture. The market in Calcutta for medicine bottles and bottles for hair oils is the largest in India.

Bottles have heretofore been manufactured in considerable numbers near Allahabad and by manufacturing here the railway freight and loss by breakage in transit is saved, moreover, the raw materials can on the whole be obtained more cheaply here, for while the sand and the lime are cheaper in Allahabad, the soda ash and the coal are cheaper in Calcutta.

The concern is being turned into a limited Company in order to find the money for expansion and installing more modern plant, especially automatic blowers which should reduce the cost of manufacture considerably, and it is estimated that, even if the price of bottles falls again to the pre-war price, which is most unlikely, there will still be a considerable profit on the manufacture even competing with the imported goods.

The outturn of the existing works was 202,900, or about 1,400 gross in January, 1920, and the profit on the sales about Rs. 10,500.

The Vendors are Messrs. S. Shaw and Bros., and the price to be paid for their factory as a going concern is Rs. 1,50,000, of which Rs. 50,000 is for goodwill.

This will be satisfied by allotment of 10,000 fully paid shares and Rs. 50,000 in cash.

It is estimated that Rs. 7,00,000 out of the amount now offered for subscription will be expended as follows :—

	Rs.
Land and Structures	2,50,000
Machinery	1,50,000
Tools and Equipment	75,000
Preliminary Expenses	10,000
Working Capital	2,15,000
	7,00,000

It is estimated that the new plant will be capable of turning out 10,000 gross a month. The plant now in existence with very slight improvement will be capable of turning out 2,000 gross a month. The price per gross is about Rs. 12 and the cost less than Rs. 8, which gives a profit of Rs. 8,000 a month, or Rs. 96,000 a year.

The new plant when installed should be capable of turning out 10,000 gross a month. The cost with improved machinery should not be more than Rs. 5 per gross and even if the price is reduced to Rs. 10 per gross the profit should be Rs. 50,000 a month or Rs. 6,00,000 a year.

The qualification of a director is the holding of 200 shares and the remuneration Rs. 32 for each meeting attended and 1 per cent. of the nett profits to be divided between the directors equally.

The minimum subscription fixed by the Articles of Association on which the directors can proceed to allotment is 10 per cent. of the shares offered for subscription.

The Managing Agents are Shaw Brothers and Co., of which the partners are Shib Shankar Shaw, Benoary Lall Shaw, Birendra Kumar Shaw, K. N. Chatterjee, B.Sc., (Lond.), A.R.S.C., J.C. Hazra, and N. C. Banerji.

The remuneration of the Managing Agents is an office allowance at the rate of Rs. 750 per mensem and 5 per cent. of the nett profits after deducting interest on debentures and other loans, but before setting aside any sum for depreciation, reserve or any special account when a dividend for the year is declared not exceeding 10 per cent. and when a dividend is declared exceeding 10 per cent. a commission of 10 per cent. on such net profits.

No promotion money is being paid by the Company, but provision has been made in the Articles for the payment of reasonable brokerage.

The following contract will be entered into, namely, Shib Shankar Shaw and others and the Company for the sale of the concern to the Company.

The draft can be inspected in Messrs. Eggar and Co.'s office, 26, Dalhousie Square, during office hours.

Mr. Shib Shankar Shaw is interested in the promotion of the Company as one of the Vendors and as partner in the Managing Agents' firm.

Mr. S. S. Hodson is interested as the Solicitor of the Company.

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

Dated the 4th day of May, 1920.

N. S. BAYANKER, 69-70, Grand Hotel, Calcutta.
B. GANGULY, M.B., 101, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta.
S. S. HODSON.
B. MUKERJEE.
SHIB SHANKAR SHAW.
RAKHAL CHUNDRA MITRA.
K. S. NARAYAN RAO.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, 3-4 Medows Street, Fort, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY, the 5th June, 1920, to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts made up to 31st December, 1919.
2. To appoint Directors in place of Messrs. M. A. Jinnah and Umar Sobani who retire under Arts. 105 and 106 of the Articles of Association, but are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint auditors for the year 1920 and a remuneration to be fixed by the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th May, 1920, to 12th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. T ANKLESARIA,
General Manager.

THE INDIAN STEEEL WIRE PRODUCTS, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER NO. 9 in respect of 25 shares of the above Company has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the registered office of the Company, 65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, otherwise a duplicate allotment letter will be issued to me.

1330 VASSANJI BHAGWANDAS.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

SATURDAY, the 5th June, being a Public Holiday, the SOCIETY'S PREMISES will NOT BE OPEN for business on that date.

1381

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESMAILJEE KADERBHOY is no longer in my employment, and the Power of Attorney dated the 8th November, 1918, granted to him by me is revoked.

HUSSONALLY ABDOOLALLY.

1332

PARTNERSHIP.

WE hereby notify the admission of:—

Mr. JOHN CARDIF WATSON,
Mr. EDMUND MILLS HARWOOD,
Mr. FRANK HARWOOD,

as PARTNERS in our firm with effect as from 1st April, 1920.

DUNCAN, STRATTON & Co.,

Bank Street Fort,
Bombay, 1st June, 1920.

1352

NOTICE.

THE MARSDEN SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LTD. AHMEDABAD.

It appears from correspondence received that many applicants for shares in the above Company, do not fully understand the meaning and value of the Participating Commission Shares as advertised in the prospectus of this Company.

The Agents' Commission is based on 20 per cent. (Three and half per cent.) on sale of yarn and cloth, the usual remuneration of Mill Agents in Gujarat.

The Agents' Commission is divided into 16 annas or 8 annas in the rupee and 6 (six) annas only is the Agents' Commission, the remaining 10 (Ten) Annas commission divided amongst the original subscribers of this Company, in proportion of 1 (one) participating commission share for every 10 (ten) ordinary shares subscribed.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association state that share-holders are at liberty to dispose of shares if they so desire and will be entitled to the commission, so long as they remain an ordinary share in the Marsden Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd. The Agency Firm of Marsden Bros. and Co., Ltd. is a totally separate company and those holding participating commission shares in Marsden Bros. Ltd., are partners in the remaining 10 (ten) annas commission in ratio to the shares acquired a company's register is now kept of these participating commission shares and they are negotiable. These Commission shares will become valuable immediately the mills commence working.

MARSDEN BROS. & CO. LTD.
Agents.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS in Form F2 for the following works are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 3 p.m. on the 13th July, 1920.

1. Specifications and Drawings for the works can be seen in the office of the undersigned during office hours on all days except Sundays and Holidays.
2. Printed forms of Tenders can be had on payment of Rs. 2 per each copy, which will be returned up to 7th July 1920 only.
3. Earnest money to the extent of the amount noted against each should accompany each tender.
4. Acceptance or rejection of any tender rests with the Chief Engineer P. W. D. Bombay and no reason will be given for the same.
5. Executing certain Items of a Road from Bhesaton to the new Agar at Chinarwada, Taluka Bulsar, District Surat. Approximate estimated cost Rs. 1,00,000; Amount of earnest money Rs. 500.
6. Constructing new Mamlatdar's Kachery at Bulsar, District Surat. Approximate estimated cost Rs. 67,000; Amount of earnest money Rs. 500.

Surat, 27th May, 1920.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
Surat and Broach.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY will be closed for passenger traffic on account of the monsoon on and from a date which will be hereafter notified of which due notice will be given.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.

Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

1350

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 21st June to THURSDAY, the 24th June, both days inclusive.

By Order,
Tata Sons Limited, Agents
E. D. TATA,
Director.

Registered Office:—
Navsari Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 31st May, 1920.

1332

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 25-29, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on 16th June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business:—

To receive and adopt the Statutory Report and Audited Statement of Captail Account as at 31st April, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd June to 17th June 1920 both days inclusive.

6th May, 1920.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. KANJI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

1362

WANTED.

GROUND FLOORS in the following localities for Post Offices.

Locality.	Approximate floor space required.
(1) Somewhere near Apollo Hotel	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(2) Opposite old Customs House or thereabouts	... 40ft. by 20ft.
(3) On Hughes Road or Harvey Road or thereabouts	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(4) On the Girgaon Road somewhere between Thakurdwar and Girgaon Portuguese Church	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(5) Somewhere near C. P. Tank Road near Tram Terminus	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(6) Somewhere near Ramwadi corner Kalbadevi Road	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(7) Somewhere near Cadell Road preferably between the Junction of Vincent Road and Cadell Road	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(8) Somewhere near Dr. Dhanu's Dispensary, Agar Bazar, Dadar	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(9) Somewhere near Gol Pitha or Sandhurst Road near Road Temple	... 30ft. by 20ft.
(10) Somewhere near the present Parel Post Office	... 40ft. by 80ft. Hall for Post Office and quarters consisting of 3 rooms for Sub Postmasters.

Apply personally to

N. W. VAUGHAN, Esq.,
Presidency Postmaster, Bombay,
between 2 and 3 p.m.

1333

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMJI PALANJI Executor of the late Mr. DADABHOY CAWASJI JASSAWALLA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having or claiming any estate or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, trust, gift, bequest, inheritance, lease, possession or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage tenement dwelling house or chawl standing thereon situate, lying and being at or near Parbhadevi Road, in the Island and Registration Sub-[illegible] Bombay, containing by admeasurements into, [illegible] yards or thereabouts and to the [illegible] other land Collectors Old Nos. and 175, 175, 739, New Nos. 3800, 3803 and 4680, Old Survey Nos. 523, 497, 497 and New Survey Nos. 1/1814, 1/1827, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under G Ward Nos. 3408 (2) and 3408 (3) and Street Nos. 872A and 872B and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by Kumbharwada Lane, on or towards the West partly by private Road and partly by the property of Jajanand Khimji and another, on or towards the North partly by the property of Balkrishna Harseth Sheta and another and partly by the property of Sobhagchand Talakchand and on or towards the South by the property of Poonamchand Megji.

Dated this 31st day of May, 1920.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1338

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ALIAS FRANCIS MISQUITTA, of Vila Parla has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to CHOTALAL BALUBHAI, of Santa Cruz. All persons having any claim or claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at 2/4, Bina Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground bearing Survey No. 206 Pot No 26/21 areas 10½ Assessment 1-6-0, situate at Vila Parla in the Sub-Registration District Bandra, in the District of Thana and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Anelzuse Soj, on or towards the West, South and North by the property of Bastav Doming Bavlia and which is in the occupation of the Vendor.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1920.

C. B. KORA,
Purchaser.

1370

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SOJPAL RAISEY, of Bombay has contracted to sell our client Mr. ABDUL CADAR HAJI ISMAIL GULMAHOMED, also of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, the undermentioned property which he has agreed to purchase from Jaffer Mahomed Kolsawalla. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Cawasji Patel Street in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 5099 and 5105, New Survey No. 9004 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1501 and Street No. 70-72 and which said premises are bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by Cawasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Cursetji Framji Divecha on or towards the North by the property of Edulji Mistry and on or towards the South by the property secondly described.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground in portion of which about 22 square yards in area is described as Fazandari in old deeds and for which no Fazandari rent is paid for several years and which is described as quit and ground rent land in the Bombay Collectors records along with other portion of the land) situate, lying and being on Cawasji Patel Street, within the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 5098 and New Survey No. 9003 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1500 and Street Nos. 66-68 and containing by admeasurement 130 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the Cawasji Patel Street, on or towards the West by on or towards the North by the property firstly described and on or towards the South. . . . . .

Dated this 1st day of June, 1920.

KESHAV R. DIVEKAR,
For Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1377

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that NAVAZBAI SHAPURJI HORMUSJI PATUCK, SORAB PESTONJI PATUCK and FRAMJI SHAPURJI PATUCK, all of Bombay, Parsi inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at 2nd Khetwadi Road or 2nd Parsiwada Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1969, 1969 and 1972 Collector's New No. 9098, Old Survey No. 683, 685 and 2/688 and New Survey No. 2/5403 and by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with the Leasehold premises hereinafter secondly described under Ward No. 1749 (1), Street No. 38 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property hereinafter secondly described, on or towards the South by the property of Shree Shivas Temple, on or towards the East by the aforesaid Khetwadi 2nd Road and on or towards the West by the property of Ballaji Bapooji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate at New Town in Khetwadi 2nd Road, containing by admeasurement one hundred and twenty-four and five-ninths square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Khetwadi 2nd Lane, on or towards the West by the property of Ballaji Bapooji, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Back Road and on or towards the South by the property hereinabove firstly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under New No. 16032 Old No. 23 and Old Survey No. 684 and New Survey No. 5403 and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

Dated this 1st day of June, 1920.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

1378

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SALT MANUFACTURED AT OORAN BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of Chawa Karen Keloth Assankutty Kaka the Karnawan of Tarwad properties in Bombay Presidency, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street within the Fort about 500 annas. 'Bheras' salt manufactured at and lying at Ooran in the 3 salt pans known as "Bokerkhar Doongerkhar" (small and big) on account of Mahomed Ismail Mahomed Abdoola Bhaiji. Goods can be inspected at the said salt pans.

For further particulars and information and for conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Smetham Byrne and Co., Attorneys for the said Chawa Karen Keloth Assankutty Kaka.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT FORJETT STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys for the vendor and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. Permanandas Tribhowandas Messrs. BENNETT and Co. Auctioneers will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the property here under described:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the freehold tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house situate at Forjett Street outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement (758) seven hundred and fifty eight square yards or thereabouts forming part of a large piece of land registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old Nos. 406 and 442 New Nos. A-2290 and A-2319. Old Survey No. 58 and New Survey No. 1-7066 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East and North by roads forty feet wide, on or towards the west by Plot No. 24 belonging to Goculdas Damodar, on or towards the South by the said Forjett Street and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 311 (8) and Street No. 5c.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Dalpatram and Laljee Attorneys for the Vendor at their office in 121 Medows Street Fort or to the undersigned.

Bombay, 1st June 1920.

AUCTION SALE of the last remaining about 1500 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 4th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "SHINYO MARU."

About 1500 full pressed bales high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha, Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mitsui Busan Kaisha, R. D. Tata and Co., Bombay Co., Bruel and Co. and others.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of two Very Valuable Building Plots at Tamarind and Armenian Roads, fronting the Ned 45 feet Road, running from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, Fort.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner, for the city of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 9th June next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following two very valuable building plots:—

PLOT A.—A piece of land containing an area of 1,215 square yards or thereabouts with frontages on three sides thereof facing respectively towards the south on the New Road now under construction from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane, towards the East on Tamarind Lane and towards the north on Armenian Lane (which is to be widened to 30 feet).

PLOT B.—A piece of land comprising an area of 1,135 square yards or thereabouts with frontages towards the south on the New Road from Esplanade Road to Tamarind Lane aforesaid and towards the north and west on Armenian Lane aforesaid.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Solicitors to the Municipal Corporation or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1920.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 621.

TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S. T.):
BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST CLASS TIMBER, PLANKS, BATTENS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from Board of Industries & Munitions Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will tell by Public Auction TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY the 2nd June 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Panton Bunder, Mazagon, a large quantity of first class teak scantlings, planks, battens, jungle wood, Malabar hardwood, oregon pine, planking tongued and grooved, etc., etc.

Detailed list can be had.

N.B.—Panton Bunder Yard is 100 yards south of Reay Road Station by Victoria Bridge.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of a Valuable Newly-Built Landed Property, at Laburnum Road, opposite to the White House.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, Solicitors for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. Thakordas Goculdas, Manekial Jivandas and Bhikhabhai Soorbhai, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, leased to Mr. J. J. Marsland under an Indenture of Agreement bearing date the 11th day of April, 1911, and expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, of the one part and the said J. J. Marsland of the other part and now belonging to Mr. Shavakshaw Dinshaw Dawar, admeasuring 735 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Plot Nos. 51, 52 (part of) New Survey No. 7335 and situate at Laburnum Road in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 2883 (16a), Street No. ( ), and bounded on the North by a service passage belonging to the City Improvement Trust, on the South by the said Laburnum Road on the East by the property of Ardesir D. Dubash and on the West by the property belonging to Husseinbhai Reptoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Shroff and Vachha Solicitors for the Vendors, at their office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

Sale on Saturday the 5th June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN CROSS LANE.

On SATURDAY, the 5th of June, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will, under instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, the Hindoostan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 7th day of April, 1919, and made between the Hindoostan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., of the one part and the Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal of the other part sell the undermentioned very valuable property at the premises:—

All that piece and parcel of Fazandari Land or ground situate at the old Hanuman Cross Lane outside the Fort of Bombay in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing admeasurement 159 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing New Survey No. 1638 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13—15 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North and West by a public passage; on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand & Devidas attorneys for the Vendor at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALE ON SUNDAY THE 6TH JUNE 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUMBULWADI LANE.

On SUNDAY, the 6th of June 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. Mehta and Co. will under the instructions from Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagees, the Hindoostan co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., under the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagees under an indenture of mortgage dated 7th day of April 1919 and made belong the Hindoostan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd., of the one part and Mr. Vallabhdas Naranji Dalal of the other part, sale the undermentioned and very valuable property at the premises.

All that piece and parcel of the Pension and Tax tenure land situate at the Jumbalwadi Lane without the fort, in the city of Bombay together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 526 square yards or thereabouts situated within the registration sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 476 New No. 2467 old survey Nos. 127/191 new survey Nos. 2/23 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes C ward Nos. 1781—2 and street Nos. 26 and 26A and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the north by Tahawadi Lane, on or towards the south by the said Jambulwadi Lane, on or towards the west by the passage to be used in common by the mortgagor and Lalji Ramchhodji and on or towards the east by the property belonging to the Secretary of State for India in Council known as the Small Causes Court property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the vendors, at 13, Nanabhoy Lane Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO PRIVATE BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.
IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH CLASS PERSIAN CARPETS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sales Rooms:—

A consignment of about 25 pieces Kermani Shirazee and Baghdadi carpets, rugs and jubuls of superior work and designs in various sizes.

Goods are on view.

SALE OF BEER AND GIN.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms the following:—

On account of the concerned:—

55 cases American "Patee," brand Beer, in quarts and pints.

23 cases each 1 dozen bottles Old Tom Gin.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LARGE VACANT PIECE OF LAND SITUATE AT GILDER CROSS LANE, TARDEO.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Mr. K. B. Choksey and on account and at the risk of Tyaballi Cumroodin Gariwalla, the Defaulting Purchaser sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd June, 1920 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Tenure land or ground, containing by admeasurement 2940 Square Yards or thereabouts situate, lying and being at Gilder Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under with other land Old Nos. 339, 361, 362, 364, 365, 366 and 392 and New Nos. 13857, 13876, 13877, 13878, 13879, 13880 and 13898. Old Survey Nos. 86, 87, 93 and 94 and New Survey Nos. 1/7012, and 2/7013 and 2B/7913 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under P Ward Nos. 4632, 4633, and 4634, and E. Ward 2828 (1), 2828 (2) and 2828 (3) and Street No. 3, and 3A and 3B and bounded on or towards the East by the wall and thereafter the property of Haji Esmail Hassum on or towards the West partly the vendors wall and thereafter the property of the vender and partly by Gilder Cross Lane on or towards the South by the Government land and on or towards the North by the vendors wall and thereafter the property of the vendor and which the said premises were formerly and all now partly in the occupation of the vendor and partly of tenents' of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Peerozshaw and Papa attorneys for the vendor at their office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. RICHARD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT TENDAL STREET WITHOUT FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. RICHARD & CO., will by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hashash Chawalker, Aishabai, widow of Sheik Ismail bin Shaik Hasan Chawalker, Amoomiya bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Ibrahim bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Shaik Mahomed bin Shaik Hasan Chawalkar, Hawabibi, wife of Shaik Ismail Javlekar and Fatmabai daughter of Shaik bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar the Mortgagors and pursuant to the power of sale granted to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 7th day of November, 1917, and made between the said Kulsumbibi, widow of Shaik Hasan bin Mahomed Hasham Chawalkar and others of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, on the 16th day of June, 1920, the undermentioned property, on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement fifteen feet and two inches in breadth and seventy-six feet in length or thereabouts and Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2-3159 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2783, and Street Nos. 55-59 and bounded on or towards the East by the sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Mahomed Saeed bin Abdul Cadir Moorgay, on or towards the West by the said Tandel Street, and on or towards the South by the house appertaining to the Tandel Street Mosque.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4689.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Under instructions from the Medical Store-keeper to Government Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, FRIDAY, the 4th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, opp. Byculla Club, the following goods:—

A quantity of Unserviceable Stores, Empty barrels, tins, packing cases, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 BALES HINGOLI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd June, 1920, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Colaba, in the G. I. P. Railway, Goods Yard by order of the Insurance Office concerned, the following cotton slightly damaged by fire.

25 bales Hingoli Cotton.

AUCTION SALE OF HARDWARE, TOOLS, METALS, BELTINGS, MACHINERYS, ENGINEERING STORES, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales, Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the following goods:—

Washess for Oil Engines, Hornsby Patent, machines drilling hand power, John Minett and Co., pumps irrigation, mentals, Steams for incandescent lamps, 500 C.P. lamps, wells, torch and flare with spare parts, hair belting, leather erome single belting, about 4,000 feet of different sizes, leather belting double, fasteners, belt, Jackson's patent, bricks fire arch, empty iron drums, empty powder, Mess tins, clips for wire cable, hooks and eyes for gates and shutter, punches, hooks iron, tins steel taper of different sizes, pipes C. I., bends socket and spigot, flanged, etc., copper rivets flat head, spikes iron, turn, buckles, washers, cards scratch for file, measuring chain chisels, planes, tin and coppersmith tools, iron lowmoor flat, spelter brazing or solder, hardware tools and various engineering stores, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBERS, ETC.

Under instructions from the Timber Sales Committee of the Board of Industries and Munition, Bombay, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 11th June, 1920, at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at Panton Bunder and Hay Bunder Yards near Reay Road Bridge Mazagon a large quantity of first class timber including Tongued and Grooved Pine ceiling boards, Teak scantlings, planks, battens, Jungle wood of all kinds, Malbar hard wood, Oregone Pine, Black wood, a very large selection of Bamboos, eatable for building purposes, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

Auction sale of 150,000 tin sheets 18 second hand tanks, 10 by 23 by 7ft. About 2,000 boiler tubes steel of sizes, Doors and windows, Pipe screwing machine, 3 vertical boilers, tanks, 2 ice making plants, monkies, 2 hoil, wire rope, 1 press frame, saws of sizes, wire matting, twist drills, carpenters tools of sorts, hinges, handles, spanners, screw drivers, kitsen lamp fittings, etc., screw jacks, hammers of sorts, crow bars, boring bars, bolts and nuts of sorts, mild steel bars, washers and rivets, pulley blocks of sizes, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller Sales Board of Industries and Munitions, Messrs. Menesse and Co., will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 7th and WEDNESDAY, the 9th June, 1920, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) at Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the above mentioned goods.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1920.

— Don't Be Puzzled —
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free sample to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue Black, Violet and Green 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1/6 per gross with fancy tin box each kind.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CH. SEAL,
15-3, Luxmi Datta Lane, Baghazar,
P. O. CALCUTTA.

For health, strength and beauty

Turko Roman Baths of India, Limited.

9 A.M. TO 10 P.M.

303, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, 2nd Floor.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

Liverpool May 31st.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	24.55—15
June	
July	24.15— 9
Aug	23.87—10
Sept.	23.70—12
Oct.	23.41—11
Nov.	22.92—17
Dec.	22.62—17
Jan.	22.45— 7
Feb.	
May	21.52— 5
April	—

Prices taken at 10.15 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool May 31st

Months.	To-day's price.
May	24.55+32
July	23.86+14
Oct.	22.63+11
Jan.	22.12+12

MONEY MARKETS.

London, May 29th.

Gents 2½%	59 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	57 3/4
" 2 months hence	57 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 7 per cent	
since 15th ultimo.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	7
" Fine Trade Bills 4 months	7 1/8
" " 6 "	7 3/8
Bar Gold (per oz.)	105/8
Interest day to day loans	5 1/4
" 7 days market loans	5 1/4
Telegraphic Transfers	
Consols 2½%	48 1/8
Rupee Paper 2½%	59 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ Sterling Loan	60
Government Securities 3 %	51 3/4
Ex. On London at Paris, France	52.70

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£73
Hongkong Bank	£112
National Bank	£53

WAR LOANS.

London, May 29th.

Funding Loan 4 %	£79
Victory Loan 4 %	£88
5 % New	£86 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 29th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Nominal	56
Australian—61 lbs. Nominal	56
Wheat Afloat to U. K.	2,615,000

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Gaxent, 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Nominal	£43
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June Quoted	£37
Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship May-June Sellers	£46½
Linseed, Argentine (La Plata) June-July Nearest Value	£46½
Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) May-June Buyers	£14½
Toria Rapeseed:—May-June Sellers	£40

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£104
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£92½
Copper Braziers	£179
Yellow Metal	12½
Hard Spelter	£57
Corrugated Sheets	£67½

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Sept. Value	166
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Aug.-Sept. Value	101/6
Do. do. Karachi Aug.-Sept. Value	102

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe June Paid	2/1½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

June 1.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 437 for Fauly Good. Broach July-August and owing to free selling by bear speculators gradually declined to Rs. 427, this being the quotation at 3 p.m. Later on buyers came out and the price improved to Rs. 432. The bazaar closed at Rs. 431½. At Coloba the market opened at Rs. 432, declined to Rs. 427, at which rate the bazaar closed.

Ready cotton continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

		Rs.
Fully Good Broach	July-Aug	427
Fully Good Bengal	July	276
Fine Oomras	July	274

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES, 1st JUNE 1920.

		Rs.
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	July	221
Fully Good M.G. Broach	July-Aug	422
Fine M.G. Oomras	July	168
Good M.G. Southerns	May-June	—
" "	July-Aug	—

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptions.	Super-fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	—	260	240	215	Ready
M.G. Sind Punjab	—	260	2 6	215	—
M.G. Oomras No. 2.	325	305	175	—	—
Dentral P. Ins. 1	405	350	310	—	—
M.G. Central No. 2	360	315	305	—	—
M.G. Broach	—	505	485	470	—
M. G. P. American saw G. Dharwar	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Dhollera	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Southerns	—	—	—	—	—
M.G. Oomra No. 4.	—	—	—	—	—

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1st 1920.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	2 1 1/8
Bank Demand	2 1 1/4
Bank Accountants 8m	2 2 3/4
Fcn. Demand	864
American Dollars	246
Hongkong	2½½
Hongkong	278½
Jap	139
Singapore	111

Market Steady.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 31st May 1920

Cotton	13 020	Bales.
Wheat	14 510	Cwts.
Linseed	12,488	"
Rape etc	11 661	"
Hingalysseed	305	"
Poppyseed	1,129	"
Groundnuts	887	"
Castorseed	532	"
Alice	1,053	"
Myrabollams	806	"
Cottonseed	13 1-2	"
Sundries	Nil.	"
Gram	5,077	"
Jowar	535	"
Maize	Nil.	"
Barley	113	"
Sarees	823	"

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKET.

Daily Quotation Rates.

Bombay, June 1st.

Rates per lb.

	Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 0
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 0
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 6½	0 11 3
Japan No. 40/1	2 12 0
Do. No. 42/2	2 12 0
Do. No. 2/40	2 12 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 1st June.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	82	0	0
"	1/0	82	0	0
"	1 1/4	82	0	0
"	1 0/2	82	0	0
"	1 3/4	82	0	0
"	2/0	82	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 1st June

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coopper	3/4	83	0	0
"	1/0	83	0	0
"	1 1/4	83	0	0
"	1 1/2	84	0	0
"	1 3/4	84	0	0
"	2/0	84	0	0
Japanies Coopper-Brass		80	0	0
Peach t-ka joint		28	0	0
Copper English-Brass		66	0	0
Brass-Bars		35	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1st 1920, 5-30 p.m.

Ready	Basis Terms.	Rate Delivery.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-38	81 0 0	0 2 0
" " Cawnpore 76-36	80 0 0	2 10 0
" Karachi Bengal	80 0 0	1 10 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 0 0	12 8 0
" " Cawnpore	12 0 0	12 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 0 0	13 1 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	18 2 0	67 0 0
" Thin	15 4 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	81 0 0	18 12 0
" Gajar 75-25	87 0 0	85 0 0
" Gajar 60-39	82 0 0	87 0 0
" Black	74 0 0	35 0 0
Poppyseed, White	87 12 0	0 12 0
Groundnuts	80 0 0	42 0 0
Mowrassee	0 0 0	0 0 0
Barley	41 0 0	— — —
Cottonseed	66 0 0	11 4 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bar Gold Ready ..... Rs. 22-2-6.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/1½.
D. D. on London, 2/1 3/8.
Credit 3 Msd/s, 2/2½.
D. D. on Paris, Frc. 495.
Credit 3 Msd/s, Frc. 570.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 126.
60 D/st, Japan, Rs. 116.
American Cross Rate, Dols 3.88½
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 50.
London Silver Spot D. 57 5/8.
London Silver forward D. 57 5/8.
Italian Cross Rate, 65.50.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Bonds 88.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 99/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
4 per cent. Port Trust long-dated, 67.
4 per cent. Port Trust short-dated, 86/8.
4 per cent. Municipal loan [illegible].
4 per cent. Municipal short-dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long-dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa. 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8 to 92/8.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59/4.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

Bombay, June 1.

The market was a bit active and Congo changed hands among the merchants. The local inquiry in Reds was fair, but the outside inquiry was poor. Alizarine is quoted at 1700 to 1800 per drum and some business passed.

The quotations are:—
Congo-Red Rs. 4/4/0 to 5 per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 19 to 21 per lb.
Magenta Powder, Rs. 15 to 16 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5 per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9 to 10 per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1 to 1/8/0 per lb.

MILL-STORES.

June 1.

The quotations for Healds are almost the same, with a tendency towards rise. Tubular Banding, has been in good demand. Shuttles, Bobbins of English make have large demand of late. Sizing flannel, Roller cloth are quoted very high in England, though the prices here are still comparatively low.

CHEMICALS.

Zinc Chloride has increased in demand, and the price has nearly touched Rs. 30. Sodium is now almost steady at Rs. 60 per cwt.
Farnia Rs 13/14.
Sago, Rs. 13.
Zinc Chl. Rs. 30.
Sodium Sulp., Rs. 50/65.
Glanber Salt, Rs. 5
Washing Soda, Rs. 6
Turkey Red Oil, Rs. 30.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday 1st June 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Shuja	Jeddah	5-6	T M & Co
D/E Khosrou	Red Sea	10 6	T M & Co
F Akbar	Jeddah	N F	T M & Co.
G Lanka	Calicut	N F	R E Collin & Co
H Bashayan	N F	N F	J M & Co
I British Sovereign	N F	2-6	S Wallace & Co
L Syria	N F	N F	M M & Co
M Egypt	N F	N F	M M & Co
P Slunyo Maru	Japan	N F	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	N F	26-5	K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhavnagar	25-5	K N & Co
Ponani	Bhavnagar	26-5	K N & Co
Sabarwati	Karachi	N F	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2	Boats of Heleric	N F	N F	J F & Co
2	Clan Mathison	N F	N F	J F & Co
3	Lightning	Busreh	N F	Graham & Co
4	Ischia	Genva	1-6	M Italiana
6	Shankai Maru	N F	26-5	N Y Kaisha
6	Fiderelan	London	8 6	K a & Co
7	Icine	Genva	4-6	M & Co
8	Nanduri	Marmagoa	28-5	S Wallace & Co.
10	Circassia	Liverpool	N F	W & A G & Co
14	Zayani	N F	N F	H S Shashtary Co
15	Abydos	Baslon	N F	I P S N Co
16	Saraswat	N F	N F	R E Colli & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1	S. S.	Niyanza	N F	M M & Co
2	Oop Paloni	P. England	6-6	a & Co
4	Morenda L.	don	24-6	M & Co
43	Swacopmund	N F	N F	M M & Co.
4	Diwara	China	N F	M M & Co.
5	Princes N F	J Frealy		M M & Co
5	Warina	Busreh	N F	M M & Co
8	Mesopotamia	Calcutta	21-6	J F & Co
9	Saragola	S Africa	25-5	M M & Co
5	City of Calcutta	Liverpool	2-6	K N & Co
9	Saadon	N F	N F	M M & Co
14	Prinzeudwig	Busreh	2-6	M M & Co
15	Mantua	London	5-6	M M & Co

HUSBAND STABS SUSPECTED WIFE.

Yeshodabai, wife of Dhondi Sidu has been taken to the J. J. Hospital suffering from wound on her body alleged to have been inflicted by her husband.

It is stated that Yeshoda had married Dhondu some two months ago. They returned to Bombay about 15 days ago and lived on the first floor of a chawl at Garam Vhada. The husband suspected his wife of misconduct and turned her out. She then went to Sewree and on Sunday afternoon she went to Dhondis room and informed him that she had become a Mahomedan. She was then, alleged to have been stabbed by Dhondi with the cobbler's knife.

Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad took the woman's dying deposition, as her condition was considered to be serious.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory Corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th June 1920 was 29.951 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .198 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, June 1.

Rainfall has decreased in the Peninsula and Burma. It has been local in Lower Burma, west Rajputana, Gujrat, North Hyderabad while a few falls occurred in Upper Burma, south-west Punjab, Kashmir, west Central Provinces the Bombay, Deccan and South Hyderabad. The Chief amounts are:—Rangoon three quarters of an inch, Bhamo one, Montgomery a half, Bhuj a quarter, Veraval, Ahmednagar a half.

Forecast.—Increase of rain in Gujarat.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 31st May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.783 Inches.
Temperature of Air	86.8 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.2 "
Dew Point	76.6 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.719 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10).	4.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	92.6 "
Minimum do. do.	81.4 "
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	N WNW.
Movement of Wind	156 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00 Inches
Total fall during month	.00 "
Do. do. year	1.32 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 1st.	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill	Day of month	LOW WATER Bombay mean Time	Depth on Sill
	June	h. m.	ft. in.	June	in. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	1	m 11 36	27 11	1	m 4 37	16 1
		11 15a	25 49		5 28a	19 4
Wed.	2	m 0 9	28 1	2	m 5 9	15 11
		11 44a	25 11		6 6a	19 2
Thur.	3	m 0 40	28 2	3	m 5 42	15 11
					6 32a	19 1
Fri	4	m 0 22	25 10	4	m 6 15	6 0
		1 10a	28 0		7 5a	19 1
Sat.	5	m 1 37	24 2	5	m 10 26	17 1
		9 20a	26 1		9 50a	20 1
Sun.	6	m 1 28	25 5	6	m 7 9	17 6
		2 7a	25 7		9 1a	19 6
Mon.	7	m 2 4	10 9	7	m 7 59	3 10
		2 43a	12 10		9 ya	5 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 1 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 2 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m
" 3 (Thursday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 5m.
" 4 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 5m.
" 5 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
" 6 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 7 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon	1920 April, 3d.	4h	54-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter	" 11d.	6h.	54-2m p.m.
New Moon	" 19d.	3h.	18-1m. a.m.
First Quarter	" 25d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 1st June, 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—The sky is clear or slightly clouded and the air is damper than usual. Both day and night temperatures continue to remain considerably below normal.

The United Provinces.—The sky is slightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi and in defet at Allahabad. Temperature is lower than usual in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports a light fall of rain. The sky is clear or only lightly clouded. The air is damper than usual at Bikaner and Mount Abu. Temperature is nearly normal at Karachi, but is still below the average both by day and night in the rest of the division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen locally in Cutch and Kathiawar. Veraval has had 0.35", Bhuj 0.25" and Rajkot reports a light fall. The sky is moderately clouded at Dwarka but is clear or very lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in north Gujarat and is in defect at Indore. Both day and night temperatures are below the average at Bhavnagar-Para and Neemuch and in north Gujarat. Day temperature is also below the average at Rajkot.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is heavily clouded at Khandwa, Hoshangabad and Raipur and is lightly to moderately clouded else where. The air is drier than usual in the Berars. Temperature is nearly normal at most stations both by day and by night.

The Konkan.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is nearly normal. Night temperature is below the average at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rain fall locally in the north Bombay Deccan and in north-west Hyderabad; Ahmednagar has had 0.40" and Aurangabad a light fall. The sky is heavily clouded at Poona and Belgaum and is lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual except at Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Belgaum where humidity is either normal or in slight excess. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in the north Bombay Deccan. Both day and night temperature are below the average at Sholapur,

General Remarks.—There has been a considerable decrease of rain over the reporting area. It has faalen locally in Cutch, Kathiawar, the north Bombay Deccan and north-west Hyderabad and a few light falls have occurred in west Rajputana. Temperature remains low in the Punjab and Rajputana.

Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few falls may occur in the Central Provinces, the Bombay, Deccan and in the south Konkan.

Bombay, 1st June, 1920.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 31st May 1920.

The western disturbance has given a few falls of rain in Gujarat and Baluchistan and is becoming unimportant. There has also been nearly general rain in south Hyderabad, and local rain in the Bay Islands, Lower Burma, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore with a few falls in Upper Burma and south Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Port Blair two inches; Victoria Point three; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Bhamo a half; Mercara one and a half; Mysore three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 1st JUNE 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st Nov. to date.	Deficature, 1st Nov. to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	--	--	--	--	--	--
Do. (th)	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jask	92.5	78.0	93	--	6.97	+2.91
Muskat	--	--	--	--	--	--
PUNJAB—						
Multan	91.1	71.4	78	0.03	2.51	+0.53
Rawalpindi	85.4	64.0	47	--	3.92	—2.51
Lahore	79.6	67.7	78	0.30	3.92	—0.58
Hissar	91.6	65.2	51	0.15	2.23	—0.42
Ambala	82.6	65.0	65	0.12	4.60	—1.90
Delhi	90.0	69.5	73	--	2.57	—1.31
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	96.4	69.2	74	0.24	2.47	+0.05
Manipuri	95.5	67.4	83	0.55	2.68	—0.39
Jhansi	100.3	68.1	84	0.28	1.58	—0.56
Cawnpore	97.0	75.1	64	--	1.65	—0.90
Allahabad	95.8	77.2	65	--	1.38	—1.22
SIND & RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	105.7	77.4	34	--	0.78	—0.59
Karachi	87.7	81.0	83	--	0.45	—1.25
Ajmer	94.2	70.4	54	--	3.32	+1.28
Jalpur	95.5	69.5	57	0.04	3.52	+1.41
Kotah	103.6	72.8	49	--	2.27	+0.44
Mount Abu	81.6	65.9	73	0.66	2.47	—0.73
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.0	76.7	88	--	0.13	—0.48
Dwarka	90.6	83.1	88	--	1.10	—0.26
Veraval	87.4	80.3	87	--	1.71	+1.20
Rajkot	102.6	76.4	50	--	4.28	+3.68
Bhavnagar Para	103.2	76.8	45	--	5.63	+4.95
Surat	95.2	77.3	56	--	4.07	+3.56
Ahmedabad	102.9	71.8	57	0.08	2.74	+2.24
Deesa	103.6	67.6	74	2.70	3.86	—2.0
Neemuch	94.6	65.8	69	0.51	5.94	+4.69
Indore	97.6	68.1	45	--	5.90	+4.62
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	99.7	77 9	44	--	1.56	—1.88
Sangor	100.4	72 0	49	--	1.58	—1.19
Hoshangabad	101.1	67.8	72	0.37	4.59	+1.67
Khandwa	114.8	75.6	42	--	6.71	+5.28
Akola	106.2	75.0	50	0.14	1.88	—0.49
Amraoti	103.8	79.2	46	0.02	3.18	+0.84
Nagpur	103.8	77.4	41	0.06	2.31	—1.08
Chanda	105.1	84.2	57	--	2.55	—0.96
Raipur	99.6	9.2	50	--	2.32	—0.91
BOMBAY—						
Bombay	92.0	81.6	73	--	1.50	+0.89
Ratnagiri	91.3	81.8	74	--	0.73	—0.84
Marmugoa	89.4	75.3	83	0.25	7.75	—0.54
Karwar	92.5	75.0	86	0.12	5.89	+3.32
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	103.0	70.9	66	0.97	2.80	+0.66
Ahmednagar	100.6	72.8	59	--	4.91	+3.10
Poona	98.8	72.0	67	--	3.62	+1.81
Sholapur	102.2	72.7	61	0.04	2.88	+0.71
Bijapur	98.4	71.3	72	0.19	3.00	+0.41
Belgaum	91.6	67.1	88	0.47	6.34	+0.56
Aurangabad	101.2	77.7	51	--	3.16	+1.14
Nizamabad (Indr)	105.7	81.4	43	--	2.28	—0.80
Hyderabad	96.8	76.2	69	--	12.84	+7.70
MALABAR & CEYLON						
Mangalore	91.3	77.6	85	--	13.66	+6.44
Calicut	88.8	77.7	89	--	24.20	+13.69
Cochin	91.8	77.3	79	0.78	28.40	+10.44
Colombo	88.6	78.4	94	0.14	48.17	—1.17
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	79.0	79	--	13.88	+5.87
Bellary	99.8	74.7	52	--	7.99	+1.88
Cuddapah	100.8	80.9	58	--	10.49	+4.06
Madras	93.8	80.0	74	--	27.41	+8.53
Bangalore	92.4	65.1	83	0.40	9.98	+2.66
Coimbatore	96.9	73.1	71	--	8.84	+1.03
Trichinopoly	100.1	80.8	64	--	25.75	+13.89
Nagapatam	89.9	80.2	79	--	56.27	+33.77

CONSUMPTION

Hundreds of Letters from patients have been published in the "Chronicle" during the past three years.

Representatives of leading papers have been shown letters from eminent patients and convinced that I have cured many cases.

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TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK

YEAR OF STEADY PROGRESS.

INDUSTRIAL NEEDS OF INDIA.

The second ordinary general meeting of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., was held at Navsari Buildings, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. A. J. Billimoria presiding.

Mr. Billimoria, moving the adoption of the report, at the outset said:

"I regret that our Acting Chairman Mr. R. D. Tata has been unable to return to Bombay in time to preside at this meeting. I have therefore to express Mr. Tata's regret at not being able to meet you this afternoon and to read his address of which he has sent me a copy."

Mr. Billimoria then read out the address prepared by Mr. R. D. Tata extracts from which are given below:—

MR. TATA'S ADDRESS.

"This is the second occasion on which we have met in General Meeting and with your permission I will take the report and accounts as read. I now propose dealing with the principal items of the balance sheet as contrasted with the figures in our books as of 31st December, 1918.

Paid-up Capital Rs. 1,91,19,821-4-0 as against Rs. 76,91,932-8-0.—A call of Rs. 7-8 per share was made on 1st July 1919 and the average paid-up capital for the period under review was Rs. 129 lakhs;

It is our intention to call up further capital as soon as our industrial and general banking business may require it and looking ahead I think we shall probably make a call in October next.

Reserve Fund.—We have been able to place Rs. 5½ lakhs to this account and also to add Rs. 14 lakhs being the premium received on the issue of 3,000 shares.

Preliminary Expenses and Brokerage.—These accounts, we are glad to say, have now been extinguished and you will observe from the present balance sheet that in order to complete this we appropriated a sum of Rs. 2,26,857 from the profits earned during the past 15 months.

Demand and Fixed Deposits.—These stand at Rs. 9,31,27,631-8-5 as compared with Rs. 4,37,60,865. These figures show very clearly the steady and satisfactory expansion of our business.

Fixed Deposits.—These are now Rs. 5,18,41,517 as compared with Rs. 2,25,,0,.93, and whilst on this subject I would like to mention that under present-day conditions it is by no means easy to attract fixed deposits for other than short periods. Government, as you know, are strong competitors with their Treasury Bills and their annual loan demands on the money market. We must, therefore, endeavour to attract long deposits, viz., deposits for a period of two or three years or even longer from our constituents and more particularly from up-country depositors. Much sound business of necessity has been neglected as we have no intention to invest short funds in anything but the most liquid form of security. It may be urged that we should call up further capital but our capital is not unlimited and once it is called up we are saddled with for all time.

Cash on Hand and with Bankers.—This stands at the satisfactory figure of Rs. 2,31,94,460 as compared with our demand liabilities of Rs. 4,12,85,483 or a percentage of 56 per cent.

Investments.—As our second line of defence we have an amount of Rs. 2,01,55,719 in Indian Government Securities mostly short dated and British Government Securities and other Securities all of which stand at, or under, market value on the date we closed our accounts.

Bills Discounted Advances and Loans Receivable.—These aggregate Rs. 6,80,74,629, an increase of Rs. 3,49,12,674, this large amount is shown in the balance sheet under the different headings as required by the Companies' Act and I have no hesitation in saying that all these advances are considered satisfactory in every respect.

In order to keep a close check on this and other features of our business outside Bombay and to obtain the benefits of local experience we have inaugurated local boards at Calcutta and Cawnpore. We propose continuing this policy of decentralization and will appoint local committees in Rangoon and Madras in the near future.

Landed Property intended for Bank Premises.—This figure of Rs. 11,29,108 includes our Meadows Street property which stands in the books well under its value to-day. It also includes land purchased in Howrah with the intention of erecting godowns and earnest money paid on sites at Calcutta, Asansol and Dibrugarh.

We have to report vexatious delays in getting possession of the Meadows Street property as tenants have been slow to vacate having taken refuge under the Rent Act. We now hope to get to work on our head office building after the monsoon. In Calcutta we have looked ahead and in order to cope with the remarkable expansion of business at that important centre, we have secured a fine site from 1st August 1921 in that portion of Clive Street which embraces most of the beating neighbours.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

I now come to the result of our working for the past 15 months which resulted in a nett profit of Rs. 15,,3,912. After writing off the preliminary expenses and brokerage account and making the transfer to reserve fund which was referred to earlier in my speech, we now recommend payment of a dividend of 12 annas per share free of income-tax and to carry forward a balance of Rs. 3,08,324-0-4.

I trust that this result will be considered satisfactory more particularly when it is remembered that a number of our omces have only recently started and we cannot expect to reap the full benefit from them for sometimes to come. In fact at this early stage of our history, the rapid opening up of branches is a somewhat costly operation.

Branch Development.—We have now 7 branches and 4 sub-branches of this bank open for business. It is our intention to open up further branches as and when the trained staff are available, but in this connection I would remark that it takes time to train men and that we cannot expect in future to open branches as quickly as we have done up-to-date.

Staff.—It has been suggested that this bank only intends to employ English officers until such time as Indian Officers are trained and capable of replacing the English members of our establishment. I wish to say with all the emphasis in my power that this is not our intention. It is our considered view that Indians can be trained to assume greater responsibilities and enjoy greater opportunities than has been the case in the banking history of India. As earnest believers in this we have at the present time 2 Indian managers, one of whom is in charge of Lucknow Branch and the other will shortly open another Branch in the mofussil. We have also 3 Indian managers in charge of our sub-branches in Bombay and Calcutta whilst another Indian officer occupies an important post in our share department.

Share Department.—I now come to a page of our history which has not been to the front of the bank. I refer to the share department which at one stage was very much congested in its work and I fear caused a great deal of inconvenience to the public. Of course the number of shareholders some 30,000 and the active dealing in our shares threw a heavy strain on our staff more particularly as it is by no means easy in Bombay to get a share department started with so many new companies and the consequent demand upon men for this type of work. I am glad to say that we have managed to overtake all our back work and I understand this Department to-day is efficient and doing its work smoothly and to the satisfaction of the public.

London.—I now come to another point and that is that in order to look after our business relations with England and the Continent we decided to open a branch in London. This branch has been opened now for the past few months and promises to be of great assistance to those of our clients who have business relations with England and the continent. It may be news to some of you that although the bank is an Indian bank and registered in British territory we are regarded by the London Discount Market was a "Foreign Agency" and we have to depend upon the friendly services of our London bankers for their endorsement whenever we wish to discount Bills in the London market. Either India is or is not an integral part of the Empire and I submit that such a distinction is an absurdity in the present year of Grace. Needless to say we are doing what we can to have this matter modified.

TRADE OF INDIA.

The external and internal trade of India has been good and according to the published figures our exports of merchandise during the last official year exceed our imports by over Rs. 100 crores. These figures are all the more remarkable when the embargo on the export of food grains is taken into consideration. We have been faced with high prices and of late the cost of living has risen by leaps and bounds, and now approximates conditions which have existed for quite a time past in other parts of the world. With the increase in prices industrial unrest has developed and we have had strike after strike extending pretty well all over India. I am the last to suggest that industrial unrest necessarily means an evil day for this country. Labour and capital must live and let live, and if arbitration and the setting up of Conciliation Board over the country we have the surest method of bringing the opposite points of view together.

Money.—The course of money for a long time showed no extraordinary fluctuations but during the past two months money has become very tight. It was a curious time at the height of our cotton export season for Government to contract the note issue and this contraction if persisted in on the same scale would have precipitated a crisis in India.

It is to be hoped that this policy of contraction will not continue. Any increase in the note circulation has been backed either by coin or by gilt-edged securities and under the impulse of war conditions and high prices it was only natural that our note circulations should increase in volume as it has done. Now Government retain the right to issue emergency Currency during periods of seasonal trade activity, but I think the basis upon which such issues are to be made is subject to criticism. In America the Federal Reserve Board do not fix an interest limit of 8 per cent. before such emergency issues can be made and this country and America in some respects are closely akin.

After referring to the proposed inauguration of the Imperial Bank of India, Mr. Billimoria continued:—

Industrial Business.—"During the period under review we promoted the New India Assurance Company, Limited, and quite recently the Sugar Corporation of India, Limited. We have underwritten a few other concerns but we have been content to go very slow and for reasons given later in my speech.

We have been criticised for not originating more Companies and doing more in this direction, but here I would say that we would rather originate a few sound Companies than rush into ill-digested and hurried ventures.

Industrial Flotations.—The country has been passing through a boom of Industrial flotations such as never occurred before. There has been an enormous amount of money for the first time seeking investment and stimulated by the larger profits which in recent years have been made by existing undertakings, many new projects have been launched. It cannot generally be said that they have been under-capitalized; but the investigations we have made lead us to think that the difficulties regarding expert staff and trained workmen have been underestimated, whilst inadequate account has been taken of the rise in the cost of plant and the inordinate delays in getting deliveries. We have, therefore, had to adopt a very cautious policy in our underwriting business.

Board of Industries and Munitions.—The report of the Indian Industrial Commission emphasised the paramount necessity of rendering India industrially more self-sufficient and strongly advocated the establishment of an Imperial and Provincial Industrial Departments. We welcome the appointment of Sir Thomas Holland as President of the newly constituted Board of Industries and Munitions as the first fruits of the policy which his Commission recommended; but we have at the same time to face the fact that the political situation has very materially changed in the last twelve months. Industries have been made a transferred subject and their development or otherwise is now entirely a local matter which will be under the control of the Ministers and the Government of India and the Imperial Officers will be able to do little more than offer advice and secure to some extent co-ordination between the Provinces.

INDUSTRIAL BANKING IN INDIA.

Conditions under which business is now carried on are far from normal and as Industrial Bankers, we have to take long views and pursue a cautious policy. This Bank has been founded to help in the development of our admittedly great resources and though possibly we have not yet realised the sanguine expectations of some of its supporters, we have already behind us a record of work done of which we need not be ashamed. The houses of Agency and ordinary Banks have hitherto financed industries in India with no small measure of success and the more highly specialised work which we have undertaken can only come to us *pari passu* with the creation of the industrial conditions it is our object to support. The industries, which form the backbone of our modern system, are of a simple type and they involve the investment of but little capital compared with the fluid capital that is required to work. Almost unwittingly, a vast amount of industrial business in carried on by India's banks and our investigations clearly prove that the outcry for special Industrial Banks arose entirely from men inadequately equipped by experience and knowledge to run the concerns they had started or were in chargo of. At the same time, it has become evident that there was a need for a very strong organisation of Capital that could promote new ventures on a scale sufficiently large to ensure their success. In a position to command the services of qualified technologists and in consequence able to make complete preliminary investigations, we can embark on undertakings beyond the resources of ordinary individuals or corporate bodies with more limited financial resources.

After referring to the Sugar Corporation of India, Limited, which, the address stated was "the first fruit of the work of our technical and advisory staff" formed to deal with the pressing necessity to increase the world's supply of sugar," Mr. Billimoria concluded:—

INDUSTRIAL NEEDS OF INDIA.

"The Great War disclosed in an unmistakable manner the deficiencies in India's industrial equipment and the necessity for joint action by the Government and by the people of India to remedy the existing deplorable state of things. We are ready to go ahead, the people are now willing to invest instead of hoard their wealth and we see every sign that Government is abandoning its *laissez faire* attitude and is coming out to assist us in our efforts. It is up to us to clearly indicate what we want. I would like to mention one or two matters though obviously time does not permit me to dwell upon them at any length. First and foremost we want improved facilities for the transport of our merchandize—the perpetual shortage of rolling stock is an old story which cannot be passed over till it is remedied. Next we want new Industrial centres and an active Railway policy framed to alleviate the congestion at our few ports. Looking forward but a few years, we see clearly that we require additional outlets for our growing trade and commerce and we recognize that a wise provision should be made to meet the prospective growth of traffic. Industries can only flourish if our labour is contented and happy and that can never be till efforts are made to remove the over-crowding and unsanitary conditions which prevail in some of our great cities.

With these words, gentlemen I move the adoption of the Report:—

REPORT ADOPTED.

Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried.

A dividend, as recomendemd by the Directors in their report, was declared.

Mr. B. J. Padshah, Sir R. N. Mukerjea and Mr. R. D. Tata, who retired by rotation, were re-elected Directors.

Auditors were next appointed, and a vote of thanks to Mr. Bilimoria for presiding at the meeting terminated the proceedings.

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Million Boots	6	10	Canvas Shoes	4	12
Monsoon Boots	6	14	Superior Boots H. S.	12	6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2 & Rs. 5			Ladies Shoes	5	10
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Dharamsi Morarji Woollen Mills, Ltd., Statutory Meeting, 46, Tamarind Lane, 4-30 p.m.

The Dharamsi Morarji Chemical Co., Ltd., Statutory Meeting, Tamarind Lane 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 3.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Sallam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L Marquis per s.s. Karagola closes at the G. P. O. at 9 a.m., correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Frawley Comedy Co. opens at the Excelsior Theatre, 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 5.

King's Birthday: Banks closed. First day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference, Seth Ramialji Ganariwala to preside.

SUNDAY, June 6.

2nd day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference.

MONDAC, June 7.

Last day of the Marwari Agarwal Conference. Intermediate Arts Examination results 6-45 p.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	8-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily Standard time is given in all cases:— —

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20*
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

*Note.—The Down Gujarat Mail does not stop at Grant Road.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 31st May, was 388½.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, I.D.F.) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell to-day at 6-15 p.m.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

he total mortality in Bombay on Monday, was 96 as against 213 on the corresponding day last year and 83 in 1917. On the same day two attacks and two deaths from plague and two attacks and two deaths from small-pox were recorded.

CABLE TRANSIT TIME.

The General Superintendent, Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Bombay notifies the following transit times on cablegrams:—

Bombay to London: Full rates 12 hours; Deferreds, 36 hours.

London to Bombay: Full rates 12 hours; Deferreds, 48 hours.

DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR "DIABETES SPECIALIST"

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF "DIABETES."

Of the latest cases he has treated and got completely cured are Messrs. Kanhayalal Badridas, a cotton merchant and Balubhai Kalyanchand, of Bombay, who were suffering from "Diabetes" for the last 13 years and 6 years respectively. Both the Urines were examined by the Bombay Municipal Analyst before and after treatment. The following result is obtained and the true abstract from Memorandums—dated 29-9-19, 8-11-19, 7-1-20 and 27-1-20, show that the Specific Gravity and the percentage of Sugar with the presence of other matters before the treatment was Sp. 1037 and 1036 and Sugar 5.62 per cent. and 5.65 per cent., and after treatment the result is:—Sp. Gra. 1013 and 1016 and Sugar "Nil" and "Nil" with other matters as normal respectively.

Mr. Kanayalal Badidasa Cotton Merchant, Bombay, writes on 31st Jan., 1920:—"It gives me great pleasure in testifying to real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "Diabetes for the last 13 years. When I Commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment my urines were examined on 29.9.19 by the Bombay Municipal Analyst, the sp. gravity was 1037 and suggar 5—62 per cent. After treatment in the Examination of the same Municipal Analyst; and Dr. N. H. Chulwala M.D., B.Hy. (Boy) at Dr. Masina Hospital Pathological Laboratory on 23rd and 27th January, 1920. "Sugar found" "nil," and sp. 1013.

Miss Banoo F. Poacha, of Raipur, and Mr. N. H. Gazder, Bombay, write on 11-11-19:—"We are pleased to inform that Dr. S. R. Iyengar, 'Specialist in Diabetes', cured Mrs Framji Dadabhoy Poacha, of Raipur, who was suffering from 'Diabetes' for the last five years. When she commenced Dr. Iyengar's treatment on 27-8-19, the percentage of Sugar in the Urine was more than 5 per cent. when examined by Dr. Billimoria, M.D. After the treatment the Urine was examined on 1-11-19 by the Chemical Analyser, Bombay Municipal Laboratory, and was found to be: Sugar—"Nil." "We wish him all success."

CONSULTATION:—9 to 11 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

ADDRESS:—Janmashtami Building, "opp Gama Bagh", Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegrams:—"DIABET[illegible]bay.

A HINDU'S PARSI WIFE.

CHARGE OF KIDNAPPING AGAINST FATHER-IN-LAW.

One Vasantrao Desai, a Gujerati Brahmin, clerk, aged about 45 years, yesterday appeared before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, the Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, and stated that on the 21st of April, last, he was married to a Parsi lady, Awabai of twenty four, who had been taken into Hinduism before the marriage which was according to the Aryan Vedic rites. But his father-in-law and mother-in-law were from the begining against this match. On Monday last when he went out to his work his father-in-law accompanied by three others, went to his residence at Mandvi and knocked at the door whereupon his wife asked from inside as to who it was. On the father-in-law's replying "It is I, your father. I have come to see you and have brought some mangoes for you," the complainant's wife opened the door. And no sooner was the door opened then the father and his three companious are alleged to have taken hold of her, carried her down, put her in a motor car which was waiting for the purpose, and to have taken her away.

He, therefore, applied for a summons to be issued against his father-in-law Framji Dhunjishaw Postwala on the charge of kidnapping a married woman and his worship granted that and fixed the 20th instant as the date for hearing of the case. A search warrant also was issued against the lady.

In the afternoon Vasantrao again appeared before the same Magistrate with another application stating that he was afraid regarding the fate of his wife. His worship then granted a process directing the father-in-law forthwith to produce the girl in Court.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE FRAWLLY'S RETURN,

Once more the Frawley Company is back in Bombay, and once more, after a few blank days, there is something to cheer and amuse the people of Bombay.

Of the many theatrical companies which have visited India there is none which is ever more welcome in Bombay than the clever company of which Mr. Daniel Frawley is the leading light. The quality of the plays and comedies which are produced is always good, the productions invariably are excellent, and thanks to Mr. Frawley, Bombay people have in some cases, notably with "The Man Who Came Back," been able to get ahead of the London theatres.

"Lombardi, Ltd." is the play which is being staged for the opening night on Thursday, with Mr. Frawley himself in the role of the generous Jewish business man who is so delightful a personality in this clever production. Then on Friday, "Scandal" is the attraction, and on Saturday there is a rare Saturday night attraction in "It Pays to Advertise," which was not produced during the last season of the company in Bombay but is nevertheless one of the best and funniest of the comedies that the Frawleys' stage.

CALCUTTA GLASS AND SILICATE WORK LIMITED.

A correspondent writes:—

he Calcutta Glass and Silicate Works, Ltd., has been noated as a limited liability concern with a capital, Rs. 15,00,000 with the intention of manufacturing bottles in Bengal. The existing business of Messrs. Shaw Bros., of 48 Nemoo Gosswami Lane has been acquired for the purpose. The company not only intends to manufacture bottles in Bengal, but to import and export commodities of all kinds.

TEASURRY BILLS.

The followin gnotification, dated 1st June, 1920, has been issued by the Secretary to the Government of India:—

In modification of notification in Finance Department No. 1217 F, dated the 16th April 1920, it is hereby notified for public information that with effect from Wednesday, the 2nd June 1920, and until further notice, Treasury Bills for three months will not be issued and that the rate for six, nine and twelve months bills will be follows:—

For 6 months' Bills Rs. 97-12 per cent.
For 9 months' Bills Rs. 96.6 per cent.
For 12 months' Bill Rs. 95 per cent.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay during the week ending 29th May, was 32 less than in the previous week; the death-rate registered was 40.39. These figures compare favourably with (1) those for the corresponding week of 1919 when the mortality was 1,432 and the death-rate 76.02; and (2) those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (915-19) when the mortality was 767 and the death-rate 40.72.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 26 and that from diseases of the Respiratory system 343 against 19 and 348 respectively in the preceding week. Six notifications of influenza Pneumonia, including 3 from the war hospitals, were received during the week. Of the total mortality, 189 deaths were among infants under one year of age. Twenty-four deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera continued absent. Small-pox registered 17 attacks (including 2 imported cases) and 7 deaths. Plague declined to 3 attacks and 4 death, one of the plague cases was imported.

The number of births registered during the week was 330 against 367 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 335 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-19).

CLERK'S UNION,

The Continuation Class of the Clerks' Union, in Book-keeping, Banking and Economics will re-open on the 7th June 1920. Intending students should register their names immediately with Mr. A. Krishna Rao, c/o Messrs. Kustomji and Ginwalla, Solicitors, Hornby Road, Fort.

STUDENT'S SOCIAL UNION.

The Annual lecture series of the Students' Social Union, Dadar, will commence from the 13th instant. There will be one lecture every Sunday, at 5 pm. (S. T.) in the Hall of the "Dadar English School" special seating accommodation will be made for ladies. Prof. G. C. Bhate will be the first lecturer on the 13th instant, when he will speak on "Historical Novel" in Mahratti.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June 1.

S. S. Tatar Prince, Macdonald, Alexandria.
S. S. Devanha, Randon, London.
S. S. Mesna, Hansen, Christania.
S. S. Baurein, Constantine, Calcutta.
S. S. Naderi, Jones, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances, yesterday.

S. S. Barala, Colborn, Busreh.
S. S. Chakla, Terry, Busreh.
S. S. Shin: Maru, Konuka, Kooe, etc.
S. S. Kimi Maru, Murakami, Kobe, etc.
S. S. Pecking Maru, Fuzita, Kobe, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Princess for Hull, etc.
Steamer Naderi for Red Sea Port.
Steamer Bahrein for Red Sea Port.
Stteamer Oolobaria for Karachi.

S. S. Tatar Prince:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Tartar Prince 3,201 tons, Captain R. Macdonald, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria, with ballast.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's English mail steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain H. W. Randon, arrived in harbour yesterday from London, with the outward mails of the 13th ultimo, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mesna—The W. & A. Graham Coy's steamer Mesna, 3,431 tons, Captain C. Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Christania, with a general cargo.

S. S. Bahrein:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Bahrein, 1,402 tons, Captain A. Constantine, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Naderi:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Naderi 2,382 tons, Captain H. Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Devanha:—The P. & O. S. N. Coy's China mail steamer Devanha, 4,785 tons, Captain H. M. Randon, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for China, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Chakla, 1,727 tons, Captain A. J. Terry, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo

S. S. Barala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Barala 1,899 tons, Captain E. Coleborn, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo.

S. S. Shini Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Shini Maru, 2,316 tons, Captain K. Kanuka, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S. S. Kimi Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Kimi Maru, 1,987 tons, Captain M. Murakami, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Japan and China ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Pecking Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Pecking Maru, 1,856 tons, Captain G. Fuzita, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, etc., with a general cargo.

EXPORT.

June 1.

Circasia for Liverpool, 97 bales cotton, Tarbit Anisand Ltd.; 4840 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 243 cwts linseed cake ment, R. J. Davids; 64 bales wool, J. A. Begbie and Co.

S S Circassia for Marseilles, 1000 cwts. vaster seed, M. B. Kaisha.

S S City of Calcutta for Liverpool, 58 bales cotton, 101 cwts gam Arabic, H. MMulji and Co.; 2080 cwts cotton seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 100 bales cotton, Lekhamsey Damji and Co., 12 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 3003 cwts. c. myrabolum, P. Mathoradas and Co.

S S City of Calcutta, for Marseilles, 50 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1926 cwts Java sugar Ralli Bros.

S S City of Calcutta for Barcelona, 35 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 1024 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Braunfels for Hull:—65000 cwts castard seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Mantua for London—18 bale shemp 50 cow hides, Alladin Hassum, 10 gamolibonum, E Nowroji and Co.; 7 bales cotton khaki cloth, Mack, Mackenzie and Co.; 25 bales cotton, Gocoldas Virjee and Co.; 30 wts. gumolibanum U. Manilal and Co.; 12 cwts. dry ginger, Cox's Shipping Agency.

Printz Ludovig for Middlesborough:—1000 tons, manganese ore, The Central India Mining.

S S Princess for Hull, 800 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.; 14331 cwts cotton seed Ralli Bros.

S S Princess for Dunkirk 366 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 6000 cwts. linseed, Sanday and Co.; 2000 cwts. rapeseed, Sanday and Co.; 2000 cwts. poppyseed, Sanday and Co.; 6020 cwts. groundnuts, Sanday and Co.; 220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tartars Princess for Ghent:—330 bales cotton, Patel Bros.; 440 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Tartar Princess for Antwerp—330 bales cotton Patel Bros.; 110 bales cotton, H. Ramdayal and Co.; 275 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

BHIWANI COTTON SPIN WEAVING CO.

An extra ordinary general meeting of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and weaving Mills Co., Ltd., held on Monday, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Pestonjee Maneckjee Kanga. The following three resolutions were confirmed as special resolutions:—

(1). That the Capital of the Company be increased to 1,050,000 by the creation of 7,000 additional ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Company as from 1st July 1920. (2) That article 4 of the Association of the Company be amended in accordance with the above resolution. (3). That the said 7,000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 30 per share to the members of the Company in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held by them respectively and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together Rs. 80 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment would be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response of such offer by allotting them to Messrs. Tarachand Murlidhar or their nominees on the above terms.

POSTAL NOTICE,

Saturday, the 5th June 1920 will be a public holiday on account of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday.

All Post Offices and the Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices in Bombay will observe on that day the working hours as on Sundays.

The following will be the latest hours of posting at the General Post Office for the Homeward English Mail sailing on Saturday, 5th June 1920.

Unregistered Correspondence up to 11-0 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered Correspondence with late fee of annas four on each article, from 11-0 a.m. to 12-0 Noon on Saturday.

Registered Correspondence up to 7-0 p.m. on Friday.

No late fee registered articles will be accepted on Saturday it being a public holiday.

Parcels up to 6-0 p.m. on Friday.

Money Orders up to 4.30 on Friday.

Postings at the Town Sub-Offices must be so regulated as to reach the General Post Office before the above mentioned hour.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the Town Sub-Offices.

THE ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You published on Friday names of some Hindu gentlemen who are invited to the Khilafat Conference which is to meet at Allahabad to-day, and a casual perusal of these names cannot but provoke the thought that these invitations have been sent out in a happy-go-lucky fashion, for we do not see in this list many prominent Hindu or other non-Mahomedan gentlemen; some of whom are members of the All-India Congress Committee. It will be remembered that we all protested against the omission of several prominent leaders of public opinion from the War Conference convened by H. E. Lord Chelmsford in 1918, and unfortunately the Khilafat Conference seems to be working on the same lines. On account of this, the Allahabad Conference cannot claim to be a representative gathering of Hindus and Mahomedan.—Yours, etc.

PERPLEXED ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, June 1.

VILLAGE PANCHAYATS IN MADRAS.

REVISED DRAFT BILL.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, June 1.

The Government are engaged in revising the final draft of the Village Panchayat Bill, which, it is expected, will be sent up to the Government of India in a few days for administrative and legislative approval If the sanction of the Government of India is received in sufficient time for the purpose, the Local Boards Amendment Bill will be introduced into the Madras Legislative Council in July and referred to a Select Committee. Arrangements are in progress for bringing into force the District Municipalities Act recently passed from the beginning of October 1920.

PURI FAMINE.

GOVT. AND PRIVATE RELIEF.

(Associated Press.)

PURI, June 1.

The Commissioner of Orissa division and other district officers recently toured in the Puri famine area for a week and inspected the distribution of rice dobs and kitchens and test works carried on by the District Board. The number of persons relieved is about 8,000 in a population of two and half lakhs from six distribution centres. It is understood that the Bihar Government has appointed a special competent European officer who will soon take independent charge of famine relief. The Peoples' Famine Relief Committee has started five new centres, gratuitously relieving about 4,500 persons. The Committee also imports rice from Balasore and Calcutta for opening grain depots in the district. Deaths due to starvation are still occurring. The distress is deepening and has extended to other thanas to the south-west of Cuttack-Puri road.

SERBIAN LADY JOINS ARYA SAMAJ.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 1.

Miss Boisityka Bagdanovitch, a Serbian lady, aged 22 years, daughter of Mhagdanovitch, Director-General of Posts and Telegraph, Belgrade, Serbia, grand-daughter of General Dragachevitch of the Serbian Army and the niece of Mr. Balucitch, a Cabinet Minister of Servia, was converted to the Vedic Dharma on Sunday last at 5 p.m. in the Arya Mandir at Guneshgung, Lucknow. She has become a member of the Arya Samaj. Her name has now been changed to Srimati Snehalata Devi.

INCOMING MAIL.

(Associated Press.)

The mail steamer Nagova with the outward mails of the 20th ultimo is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday next.

TREASURY BILLS.

(Associated Press.)

A Government of India Finance Department notification dated 1st June says:—In modification of Notification in the Finance Department No. 1217F dated the 16th April 1920, it is hereby notified for public information that with effect from Wednesday the 2nd June 1920 and until further notice Treasury Bills for three months will not be issued and that the rate for six, nine and twelve months Bills will be as follows:—

For 3 Months Bills Rs. 97.12 per cent.
For 9 Months Bills Rs. 96.6 per cent.
For 12 Months Bills Rs. 95.0 per cent.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKE IN KARACHI.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, June 1.

The Railway Loco Workshop employees at Karachi went on strike to-day, less than 200 men out of a total of over 1,200 turning in for work. The strike followed upon a notification signed by the thumb impressions of over 600 workmen demanding that the N. W. Railway Association, Lahore, should be recognised within twenty-four hours and during that a notice to that effect be put up outside. Yesterday night the men were led in procession through the city by Mr. Kanti Prasad of Lahore who was on horse back. The men seemed to have no grievances of their own and the strike is only in sympathy with the Lahore Railway employees on strike.

THE ALLAHABAD CONFERENCE

LARGE AND REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY,

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The Joint Hindu-Muslim Khilafat Conference to consider the situation created by the Turkish Peace Terms meets this evening. An informal conference was held this morning at Mr. Zahur Ahmed's with Mr. Chotani as President, where there was a frank exchange of views between Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abdul Bari, Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Mushir Hosain Kidwai, Hasrat Mohani and Dr. Ansari. Several Maulvies and delegates, Hindu and Moslem, fro mvarious parts of India, numbering over 100, attended. Muslim feeling was very intense. Among Indian leaders, who have arrived and are expected to attend, are Messrs. Gandhi, Tilak, Shaukat Ali, Yakub Hasan, Mrs. Besant. Messrs. Dass, Goverdhandas, Zaboor Ahmed, Chotani, Pal, Motilal Nehru, Haji Abdullah Haroon, Hasrat Mohani, Maulana Abdul Bari, Zafar Ali Khan Taj Mohmood, Kidwai, Raigonalacharia, Mrs. Sarla Devi and several others. The number of people coming from various parts of India has far exceeded expectations. At to-night's meeting Messrs Azad Subhani and Maulvi Mohamed Ali will explain the Muslim religious view point to Hindu leaders attending, After a frank and free joint deliberation, a joint programme is expected to be adopted regarding non-cooperation to-night.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 1.

The Khilafat Conference will meet here to-day at the Railway Theatre to consider once again the line of action Muslims should adopt as a protest against the Turkish Treaty. It is understood that number of non-Muslim leaders will be present. Mr. Gandhi is expected to be present also.

"OPEN REBELLION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The verdict of the Majority Report of the Hunter Committee is based on their belief, that there was open rebellion in the Punjab in April 1919! Was that so, please? Let us see. Dr. Murray defines Rebellion as "*an organised armed resistance* to the Ruler or Government of one's country."

(a) The Report admits, that there was *no organised conspiracy* in the Punjab.

(b) Then the Report admits, that there was *no resistance* at the Jallianwalla Baug.

(c) And further, the Report admits, that the men at the Jallianwalla Baug were *not armed*.

Hence at the Jallianwalla Baug, there was no resistence, that it was not armed and not organised, and hence there was *no open rebellion*.

Even at Amritsar, the people rushed to the bridge to see the authorities for the release of Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal.

The resistance came from the police, which was armed and organized. And it was only, when the people refused to go back and were fired on, that some of the hot-heads committed deplorable excesses. But *nowhere could be found an organised armed resistance to Government*: and hence the talk of open rebellion is merely a make-belief affair.

But assuming for a moment that there was open rebellion in the Punjab in April last—

(1) Why did Sir Michael O'Dwyer look himself up at Lahore? And why did he shun open examination?

(2) Why did not the Viceroy leave Simla to face such a "grave" situation?

(3) Why did not the Commander-in-Chief visit the scene of rebellion?

(4) Why were outside lawyers prohibited from entering the Punjab?

(5) Why were Indian leaders shut out from the Punjab?

(6) Why was even a true Christian missionary like Mr. Andrews disallowed to go to the Punjab?

(7) Why were the Indian papers practically suppressed in the Punjab?

(8) Why were the Panditji's searching questions shelved by the Viceregal Council?

(9) Why was the Indemnity Act rushed through, in spite of the protests of all India?

(10) Why were reports of open rebellion kept back from the Secretary of State for six months?

(11) Why were the interned leaders disallowed to be present and cross-examine Government witnessas before the Hunter Committee?

(12) Why were the accused refused open and full judicial trials?

(13) What was there for Government to conceal, if it had acted fairly with the people of the Punjab?

(14) Is it conceivable, that people would indulge in open rebellion without an armed organization?

(15) Is it conceivable, that the Punjab, that rendered the utmost help in men and materials during the most trying period of the War to the British Government, would rise in rebellion, when Germany was defeated, Russia was crippled, and Britain was victorious?

To talk of open rebellion is a huge hoax. It is only a veil to cover the blunders of bureaucrats, and the guilt of military autocrats. The decision of the Imperial Government does not meet the end of justice, nor is it acceptable to India or Anglo-India.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

An All-Indian Conference of the Depressed Classes was held in Nagpur 30th and 31st May. It was presided over by his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur and, in his temporary absence, by Sir Gangadhar Chitnavis. The presidential speech dealt with the present situation and pointed out the impolicy, injustice and danger of maintaing a moment longer the present disabilities of the depressed classes from the political, social and national point of view. The Conference pendal was packed with large and crowded audience, an interesting feature being the presence of several Mahar ladies.

LATEST CABLES.

THE DERBY.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, 4-40 p.m. May 31.

Abbots Trace	Jellis.
Allenby	Slade
Archaic	Bellhouse.
Attilius	Saxby.
Bruce Lodge	F Bullock.
Daylight Patrol	Childs.
Dynamo	Robbins.
He Goes	F. Templeman.
Kerasos	Shatwell.
Marshal Neil	Hulme.
Orpheus	Leach.
Poitava	H. Jones.
Polumetis	Burn.
Polumetis	Burns.
Spionkop	O'Neill.
Tetratema	Carslake.
Torelore	V. Smyth.
Paladin	...
Morganatic Marriage	W. Earl.

LONDON, May 31.

Scratchings:—Wimasu—two o'clock Saturday afternoon; Prince Galahad and Manton nine oclock this morning.

RUSSIANS INVADING ARMENIA

ARMENIAN GOVT'S, PROTEST,

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 2.

Delayed British telegrams from Tiflis report that two Russian cavalry regiments have crossed the Armenian frontier at Azancola and are advancing towards Armenia. The Armenian Government has formally protested to Moscow and has also despatched troops to the scene.

THE IRISH DEADLOCK.

IMPORTANT CABINET MEETING.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 2.

There was an important meeting of the Cabinet this morning, the Premier presiding and Sir Hamar Greenwood and Gen. Macready being present. It is understood that the Irish question was discussed.

THE PRINCE IN MELBOURNE.

AN ANNIVERSARY REVIEW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 1 a.m., June 2.

Melbourne.—The Prince of Wales to-day reviewed 1,000 Australian sailors and marines on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the Battle of Jutland. The Minister of Navy presented the Prince with a commission as Australian, Naval Captain.

THE MASSACRE MADMAN.

Thus "the Business" on General Dyer:—

And this reminds me of General Dyer, for has not the "Englishman" in a gallant attempt at sardonic humour suggested that the Massacre Madman be allowed to deal with Ireland on his own lines. The suggestion occurred in an editorial note appended to an epistle asking why General Dyer and his Chief, Sir Michael O'Dwyer, were not transferred to Ireland, whose people would, it was suggested, hardly tolerate massacres. Personally, I am inclined to support the "Englishman's" suggestion, for I could think of no more fitting punishment for the Punjab Junkers than that they should be defied to do by armed Irishmen as they did at Amritsar and elsewhere. The end of the two Junkers in question would follow swiftly and automatically. It is refreshing news that Mr. Montagu (for whom, as readers will be aware, "Business" has ever expressed the profoundest admiration) has again displayed the courage that is pre-eminently his, and has recalled General Dyer in disgrace from the Frontier. The General's whine, as recorded by a "Daily Mail" interviewer, is typical of the blustering bully who, on his own evidence, killed five hundred trapped, fleeing and un-armed men, lest they should go away and laugh at him. That portion of the General's plea in which he states that he had only thirty seconds in which to decide his action at the Jallianwalla Bagh hardly tallies with the General's own statement before the Hunter Committee to the effect that he marched to the garden fully determined to open fire (with a machine-gun) if possible) because, in assembling, the crowd had disobeyed an order of which perhaps one in fifty were aware. The self-acclaimed hero's assertion that every Englishman in India approved his action had been discounted months previously by articles in, among other journals, "Business," the "Times of India," the "Looker-On" and "Capital." It does not do to prophesy, but I venture to repeat here what I have said before, that if General Dyer be let off with having been recalled Home in disgrace, he will be remarkably fortunate alleged peace-criminal. And if he be court-martialled, what of his chief, the Satrap who approved the Massacre? Mr. Montagu can hardly punish General Dyer and let Sir Michael O'Dwyer go unscathed.

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Telegram — — — "SAJANCO."

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, June 2, 1920.

AFTER THE RIOTS—DYER.

Yesterday we tried to trace the history of the occurrences in Amritsar on April 10: the collision between the authorities and the mob; the rapid development of mutual racial antagonism between Europeans and non-Europeans; the circumstances that brought about the irruption of violence; and the outrages committed by the mob in the mad fury of three hours. By 5 o'clock in the evening, the situation had become normal. At 11 in the morning when a comparatively small crowd of people, absolutely unarmed, went to wait upon the Deputy Commissioner, there was no trace of hostility between Europeans and Indians; in fact Europeans passed unmolested. We want readers to grasp one outstanding fact, consistently with the narrative of the Majority Report. It is that the occurrences came without premeditation and without any organic connection with the causes of "open rebellion" which are flaunted by the majority for the edification of Satyagrahis. The events of the day make a complete and self-contained chapter, and it is preposterous to explain an untoward explosion of violence with extraneous aids of the imagination. When Englishmen recall the progress of the riots, it is the murderous assaults on their countrymen which strike them as the supreme evidence and justification of the theory of open rebellion in Amritsar. And the Hunter majority, ignoring as they did, the elements essential to open rebellion, were obsessed with the "anti-Government" and "anti-British" character of the occurrences; and the exigencies of temper and racial partisanship drive them to the theory of open rebellion which alone could justify the invocation of martial law. We claim, on the other hand, that it has been established that the riots in the city were an abrupt series of occurrences explicable entirely on the developments in Amritsar. The solemnity with which the alleged evils of civil disobedience are interleaved into the recital of causes, is a fatuous stretch of the imagination and is the result of the quest of explanations that do not inculpate the authorities. At least so far as the Amritsar riots of April 10 are concerned—and they occupy the attention of most people—developments took place independenty of "civil disobedience to laws which if extensively preached and practised would mean the paralysis of Government." We make bold to say that if the preliminaries of April 10 are re-enacted in a heated atmosphere—with their wanton display of resistance at the sight of orderly protest, with popular grief over the high-handed action taken against trusted leaders, with injudicious efforts to choke down natural feelings by the show of force and with flaunting contempt of Indian lives and suffering—we say that if these elements are allowed to conspire against the peace at any time, the averting of violence must be a matter of miracle. Miracles seldom happen and in Amritsar there was none. We ask the authorities to recall the convergence of circumstances that made for the outbreak of racial passions and the ugly temper which induced Europeans and Indians to look upon each other with mortal hatred. And if there is any lesson which the bureaucracy have to learn from the tragedy of April last, it is the supreme responsibility they owe to Englishmen and Indians alike of fighting against any combination of events that make for the explosion of racial antipathy.

It was not the extensive preaching and practice of civil disobedience that precipitated the riots, since magnified into open rebellion; the the theory is imported in the political interest. The violence of the mob was madness without method. The majority make much of the scientific profundity they imagine to be necessary for a mob to cut communications. But no great knowledge of modern strategy is required for people to include the cutting of communications in any improvised scheme of mischief. Even a rustic, if asked, would tell you that one of the methods of successful lawlessness is to isolate the scene of mischief, and it is evident to the ignorant, in all countries, that one of the preliminaries of escape consists in the cutting of wires and lines. Let us be done with trivialities and face the facts with honesty. When Mr. Kitchin arrived on the evening of April 10, the riots were over, and noticing the subsidence of the outbreak, he returned to Lahore on the 11th. He informed the Lieutenant-Governor that control of the city had been handed over to the military by Mr. Miles Irving. He motored back to Amritsar on the 12th and reported the situation to be normal: the "Civil and Military Gazette" of the previous day announced that order had been restored. We do not for a moment minimise the gravity of the outrages of the 10th; Government did not dismiss them as "grave errors" when they exacted more than justice through fantastic tribunals, and the tale of atonement is not less terrible, in its disregard of the restraints of procedure, than the offences it purported to punish. In the collation of cause and effect as well as in the confused narration of facts for demonstrating the unprovoked depravity of the mobs, the Hunter majority betrayed a spirit of partisanship which discredits their claim to impartiality. The gap between the 10th and the 13th of April, they fill with nebulous allusions to the insolence of the mob. What they fail or omit to bring out is the murderous antipathy towards Indians which culminated at Jallianwalla. On the night of the 10th, the officials determined on a heroic march for the deliverance of other Europeans, but they found the city deserted, with no rebels to hack down. The fact is, just as European officials were inflamed with rancour and vindictiveness against the "mob," the Indian population was appalled at the iniquity of the day's wrongs, in spite of death-dealing provocation. On the evening of the 11th, the illustrious General Dyer arrived. But let us appreciate the rankling spirit of reprisals without which subsequent events become unintelligible. Mr. Seymour is reported to have said that for every European life one thousand Indians would be sacrificed. Mr. Sadiq, Barrister, who went to ask leave for the burial of the dead, was sent back by the authorities, who confided to him that the blood of Europeans could not be left unavenged. Mr. Miles Irving, in a Hindi oration, announced that revenge would be taken on "you and your children". Colonel Smith told Dr. Balmokand, his assistant, that General Dyer was arriving to bomb the city. The proposal of the sack of the city was apparently abandoned. Thus, without further humbugging about open rebellion, realise the flaming spirit of revenge which possessed officials, and understand the subsequent outrages of retaliation in their true perspective; Mr. Montagu called it the "machinery of retaliation."

All was quiet and on the 12th, at a public meeting, Lala Hansraj announced that on the next day there would be another public meeting. There was no sign of disturbance, as Mr. Miles Irving himself testified before the Hunter Committee. We do not want to retail the thrice-told tragedy of Jallianwalla The facts are well-known. A proclamation had been issued in the noon that any gathering of more than four men would be looked upon as an unlawful assembly liable to be dispersed by force, "if necessary". The proclamation had been recited in a few odd corners. The "counter-proclamation" to which the majority make weighty allusion was merely the repetition of the previous announcement of the meeting by a little boy with a tin-drum. Thousands of people had poured into the city for the Baishaki festival. At 2 p.m., people began to trickle down and there was no notice placarded prohibiting the meeting. The "Times of India" alludes to the iniquity of the men who had lured the people into the place. The lure may be roughly explained. Lala Hansraj, approver-general of the Punjab Government, was there at 2 o'clock attending to the erection of the platform. This gentleman had been in turns travelling ticket-collector, and clerk of the Union Club; but from both posts he had been dismissed for defalcation. Seth Gul Muhammad in his evidence alludes to the loose connections of this individual, and adds: "I suspect also that he used to get something from the police; but this struck me after the Jallianwalla incident." However that may be, Hansraj was the centre of attraction. At 2 p.m. while he was making arrangements, he was seen chatting with a couple of C.I.D. inspectors who were there. He was, off and on, removed to a distance for some exchange with them of ideas of which there is no expressed evidence. At 5 p.m., when the General arrived the people began to flee, but he proclaimed that the "Government" would not shoot them, encouraging them to remain, though as shooting began he disappeared till he popped up again at the Kotwali. This partly, at least, throws light on the "lure" which the "Times of India," without consulting its brief, indiscreetly laments. Again it is said by the majority, by way of gratuitous apology, that the crowd would not have dispersed by warning. General Dyer, who saw the panicky flight of ignorant and innocent people, even before firing, is the one man whose evidence has to be trusted; for of his honesty there can be no doubt. He affirms that the crowd would have separated at the warning of fire. The "Times of India" again dwells on the eccentricity of Indian crowds. It is of course absurd with the testimony of Dyer before us, who shot and shot well. In their patronly distress, the majority say: "In our view this was unfortunately a mistaken conception of his duty". Well, he did not think so, and the pious fraternisations of the majority will not extenuate the enormity of the "honest massacre". The apologetic tone of the majority is here frankly disgusting. On the philosophic conceit that what is not known does not exist, they say that "it has not been proved to us that any wounded people were in fact exposed to unnecessary suffering from want of medical treatment". The majority are not ashamed of the presumption that the maimed and mutilated did not suffer in the night; because it was not proved to them! It is frankly the limit for partisanship and palliation. But they were in the majority and the majority wins! Incidentally as to the cuting off of the supply of water, they say that the suspicion of poison justified it; and they point to the fact that for "some time" Europeans also refrained from using it. What is the fact? The city was deprived of water for three or four days: "some time" for European abstinence happened to be less in duration. Indians were visited with a penalty not through solicitude that they should be saved from poison; the proof is Europeans had used it! Well, we shall not dwell on the disgraceful camouflage of facts preferred in special pleadings. The majority stand unworthy and self-condemned by their clumsy partisanship. However, Dyer had his slaughter. There is no word of extenuation possible for the ruthless act of vindictiveness, except the milder spirit of "murderous antipathy to Indians" which had developed among most of his civilian colleagues. The majority, like the Government of India, dwell on the approval of the Lieut.-Governor as an act of haste, forgetting how, after prolonged reflection, he praised it in the "Times". But that gentleman's face had to be saved. The minority give the conclusive admissions of Dyer to contradict the officious and baseless apologies of the majority. How a body pretending to a judicial function could so succumb to racial partisanship, it is apparently hard to explain. And that is why they ignore the murderous antipathy to Indians which resulted in Jallianwalla and the atrocities of Martial Law.

PHYSICAL CULTURE IN SCHOOLS.

An educational expert lately passed through Bombay, and pointed out some strange gaps in our educational system, which it is right to bring to the notice of the electors now that education is passing into popular control. They may all be described as sins of omission on Bombay's part. They are the absence of a training college for primary teachers, of an Arts and Medical College for women, of adequate hostel accommodation for men and women, of gymnasia, and physical directors in boys' schools, of playing fields for girls, of a manual and domestic training centre, such as Madras has for many years enjoyed, and, above all, of play-grounds in primary schools. This list of Bombay's educational *lacunae* was casually made, and is by no means complete, but, as far as it goes, the indictment is just. Far too much educational work in India is done indoors. Dr. Rabindranath Tagore realising this, has carefully set a very different fashion in his own school, where shady trees and open spaces provide his most used schoolrooms. Quite efficient schools are found in Kashmir and the Himalayas with no apparatus beyond a camping ground and a tool-shed into which blackboards, books and school registers can be locked at night. In a certain high pass of the Himalayas an enthusiastic young Brahmin was lately found carrying on a school for sixty children, some of whom had been attending for five years, and could even read and write a little English. Yet this school did not even boast a shed or a convenient tree to shelter the scholars. Mountain gloom or glory were its setting, and home-made wooden blackboards its sole apparatus. In a town the mountain glory and the far horizons of Dr. Tagore's school must be renounced, but it is wrong and absurd that premises should ever be sanctioned as schools in which young glowing creatures cannot run and tumble and knock each other about. Considering the miserably cramped homes in which the poor, and even the middle-class children of this city are reared, it is literally the first duty of every school to give children room to run and jump. Every school should be a play-ground first, and should only add buildings when this *sine qua non* has been secured. There are schools in Bombay for pupils paying as much as Rs. 10 a month, without a vestige of play-ground, and without even room for indoor physical exercises. The girls are especially to be pitied, since they cannot even have recourse to the Maidans and open spaces which the boys freely use. Organised outdoor games as yet hardly exist for girls, and could at first only be fostered in secluded courts. The Government of Bombay have recognised the paramount importance of fostering physical culture among the future mothers of the race by appointing a Physical Directress for Girls' Schools before appointing a Director for boys, but what can one woman do in such cribbed and confined school-rooms, amid a population whose girls have, through climate and tradition, almost lost the taste for free, glad movement? Mr. Tyndale Biscoe in his famous school for Kashmriis devotes a third of the curriculum to the physical development of his boys. In a congested city like Bombay, where life is crushingly sedentary, he would probably demand even more of the school time-table. It is to be hoped that the Educational Department under the new aegis will refuse to finance or make grants to any school where the sound body is not fostered on which a sound mind depends. What Bombay at the moment needs more than anything else is experiments in education. After long years of patient waiting India is at last to be free to develop her own educational ideals. Model schools for all classes and both sexes are needed, in order that the wishes of the parents and the capacity of the children for a more national education may be discovered. The moment has arrived for bold experiment and the circumstances of Bombay make it peculiarly incumbent on this city to give a lead to the rest of India.

Notes of the Day.

Emir Feisul.

One of the decisions of the San Remo Conference was to invite Emir Feisul, who has been proclaimed "King of Syria," to Paris for a discusion with Allied statesmen regarding the future of Syria. It is now understood that Emir Feisul has politely declined the invitation. His grounds, however, for declining it have not been made public. In the meanwhile, the Supreme Council, without waiting for a further opportunity of ascertaining Emir Feisul's views or those of the people of Syria, has offered the mandate for that country to France. That there is not much love lost between the Syrian population and the French needs no demonstration. As all reports show, France is not finding the task of administering the mandate an easy affair. Every effort is, therefore, being made to subjugate the population. The French haste to efface all vestige of local Turkish influence is to be seen in the forcing of French paper money on the Syrians, regardless of the ruinous consequences to local trade and finance. Even British financial interests in Syria are reported to have sustained enormous losses.

Jews in Palestine

Dr. Weizmann is reported to have expressed thankfulness for the fact that there were no gold mines or oil wells in Palestine. The reflection thereby implied on the moral basis of the policy of mandates, which are being distributed by the Allies among themselves, is not a very pleasant one. Every sympathy, of course, will be extended to the Jews in their laudable ambition to re-colonise Palestine. But, it should not be forgotten that nearly eighty per cent of the present population of Palestine is Mosiem and it will be a negation of all principles of civilisation to sacrifice the interests of the majority to those of any minority. Let by all means the Jews be induced to migrate to Palestine and let them turn their attention to agriculture and other industrial pursuits. But is there any hope that the response to appeals of the leaders of the Zionist movement will be equal to their extravagant anticipation? During the last two thousand years the characteristics of the race have undergone a tremendous change and it will be little short of a miracle if the nomadic and adventurous habits of the people should of a sudden take a turn for those of a staid peasantry.

Labour and Ireland.

It was, perhaps, inevitable that so highly perplexing an issue as the handling of munitions intended to suppress Sinn Feinism should be left to be decided by a special session of the Trade Union Congress. Labour in Ireland is confronted with the demands of mutually contradictory obligations—loyalty to the Crown and sympathy for its own countrymen. It would be obviously dangerous when such a plight has arisen to leave the discretion to act one way or the other to individual members or even to particular sections of Labour. The issue that has arisen is, perhaps, as grave as the one which confronted Labour in regard to direct action. It is likely that there will be as radical a divergence of views in the Congress, in regard to the Irish crisis as in the case of direct action, but a decision one way or other appears inevitable. If the Congress upholds the Irish Labour Executive, then Government may find it necessary to modify their programme of dealing with Irish unrest. If, on the other hand, the Congress pronounces unfavourably on the action of the Irish executive, it is likely that a somewhat serious split in the Labour ranks will arise, along lines of active and passive sympathy with Irish people in their present struggle. It is regrettable that an issue of such a perplexing character should have arisen. The Imperial Government would be well-advised if by a timely change in their methods of enforcing peace in Ireland they prevented the necessity for Labour to take action of a drastic character.

A Moral.

The "Statesman" published on Friday the following extraordinary cable dated May 26, from its London correspondent:—

In view of the fresh disturbance in Persia and Mesopotamia the newspapers are giving prominence to the extraordinary division of control of the Middle East alleging, that the Foreign Office and the India and Colonial offices are all pulling different ways. It is stated that the King of Hedjaz is supplied by the Foreign Office with money, guns and ammunition and is preparing to make war on the Emir of Nejde in Central Arabia who is backed by the India Office. Thus these two departments are in effect warring against each other and tribal fighting continues because the India Office refuses to give way.

The division of control is also manifested at Aden. Sir Charles Monro recently relieved the officer commanding there of his office but as he is Political Resident the Foreign Office continues to communicate instructions to him and when they remain unacknowledged it asks why he has left his post.

As regards Mesopotamia the India Office deals with routine matters but the Foreign Office insists on exercising a right of veto while Turkish affairs are dealt with jointly by the War Office, the Admiralty and the Foreign Office.

Apart from the unedifying spectacle which this war of policy and methods between the rival Government office furnishes, the moral of the incidents is not likely to be lost on the world. Is this the way Britain is proceeding to set up an "independent" Kingdom of Arabia for the good of the Arab nation and of the world?

Constitution Making.

The truth of the adage "haste makes waste" finds ample illustration in the doings of the present-day constitution-makers of this country. Some fine morning last month they sent out to the press what looked like skeleton constitutions of the various provincial councils. A few days later, without a word of apology or explanation, they sent out another batch of draft constitutions, completely ignoring the first drafts. We do not know if we have to expect any further inflictions of this nature from the Olympian heights. But it is not the number of drafts alone that one has to complain about. Their contents leave much to be desired in the direction of permanency. Take the division of constituencies in a city like Calcutta entitled to send representatives to the provincial council. The first draft constitution was wholly vague on the point and the Corporation, under the impression that the right of division of the constituencies rested with itself, proceeded to discuss for two days the various alternative proposals before it and finally decided to divide the city into three constituencies, each of which was to be entitled to elect two members. This course would appear to have commended itself also to the Bengal Government and the residents of Calcutta have since then been lulled into the belief that there will be three constituencies. But a recent issue of the "Calcutta Gazette," according to the "Bengalee," has suddenly upset this arrangement and ruled that Calcutta will form only one constituency, which will return six candidates. Each elector will have six votes but he can give only a vote each to the candidates. The citizens of Calcutta will doubtless be anxious to know if this is the final arrangement or whether there will be further permutations and combinations. The public of Bombay also would like to know whether the division of the city into two constituencies, as proposed in the second draft constitution, is a final arrangement.

LORD SYDENHAM TO THE RESCUE.

DEFENCE OF O'DWYER.

DYER'S DECISIVE ACTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 1.

In an article in "The Sunday Times" Lord Sydenham dealing with the Hunter Report believes that there is no other reasonable explanation of facts which the Committee records than that there was a far-reaching, though incompletely, organised conspiracy and Sir Michael O.Dwyer who had more knowledge of the situation than anyone else is perfectly right in stating that General Dyer's action was decisive factor in crushing the rebellion.

PALESTINE.

ZIONISTS GRATIFIED AT MANDATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 1.

Doctor Weizmann presided at the Twenty-first Conference of the English Zionist Federation in London, at which a resolution was moved by Mr. Sokolow, seconded by Lord Rothschild and carried, expressing gratitude for the Supreme Council's action with regard to the future of Palestine.

Dr. Weizmann said he was thankful that there were no gold mines or oil wells in Palestine. The country would not afford attraction for Jewish or other international capital and national capital would be attracted. He stated that the mandate would provide for political, economic and social conditions which would enable a large number of people to immigrate into the country.

Both Dr. Weizmann and Lord Rothschild referred to the prospects of agricultura development, in which the Jews might se an example to the rest of the world.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS TO BE DEMANDED BEFORE RESUMPTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 1.

It is understood that the British Government will insist upon the release of British prisoners in Russia before assenting to resumption of trade. To-day's meeting of Krassin, Head of the Russian Trade Delegation with British Ministers, dealt with only general trade proposals and not with any question of recognition, the object being to discover what Russia needed and what she was able to export. It was made clear that trade could not be conducted simultaneously with propaganda.

MORADABAD COLLISION.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST STATION-MASTERS AND GUARD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, June 1.

A Moradabad wire says that the Mewa Newada collision case in which the Assistant Stationmasters of Mewa-Newada and Kanth and Mr. Hunter, guard of the good train, are accused, comes up to-morrow fo hearing, before Mr. F. J. Sale, Magistrate of Moradabad. The Assistant stationmaste of Mewa-Newada is charged under sectio 304 I.P.C. (manslaughter); the Assistan stationmaster of Kanth is charged under section 304A (causing death by negligence); and guard Hunter under section 101 of Railway Act (disobedience of rules in regard to number of lights on brakevan). Ac cused Hunter has waived his right to b tried as a British-born subject.

DEPRESSED CLASSES IN COCHIN.

DO THEY WANT TO ENTER THE TEMPLES?

(From our Correspondent.)
CALICUT, June 1.

In consequence of various active measures adopted by the present Dewan of Cochin with a view to removing the disabilities of Ezhuvas and other depressed classes in the State, against whom the custom of distance pollution operates, certain rumours seem to have been circulating to the effect that the Government have sanctioned the entry of Ezhuvas and Pulayas into Hindu temples. The Dewan has now issued a press communique stating that those rumours were absolutely untrue and that from enquiries made, the Government understand that the mass of Ezhuvas in Cochin had no desire to force entry into Hindu temples. The Dewan further points out that more and more the feeling is gaining ground amongst them that they should concentrate their attention and worship in their own places of worship, that their leaders were urging them to keep aloof from temples belonging to the higher castes, that those rumours were reported to have been started with a view to excite feelings of ill-will towards the Government, and to promote enmity between different classes of His Highness' subjects and that the Government would not hesitate to use the powers given by law to punish persons who wilfully spread or assisted in spreading such rumours.

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR IRELAND.

WHAT IS BRITISH LABOUR ATTITUDE?

TRADE UNION CONGRESS TO BE CONVENED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 1.

The sub-committee of the Triple Alliance has passed a resolution to the effect that the position mentioned in the letter from the National Union of Railwaymen in regard to Ireland warrants consideration the problem by an organised Trade Unio movement of the whole of Britain and tha the matter shall therefore be referred the Parliamentary Committee with th urgent request that a special Trade Unio Congress be convened as early as possibl so that the attitude of British Labour towards the production and handling of munitions of war for Ireland and Poland ma be determined.

The abovementioned letter refers to th consideration by the Executive of the National Union of Railwaymen of the refusa of Irish members to handle munitions an the Executive's decision of May 27th to refer the matter to the Triple Alliance.

PRINCE OF WALES IN MELBOURNE.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW IN HIS HONOUR

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 1.

Melbourne, May 29th.—Over thirty-five thousand people were present at a special agricultural show on the racecourse in honour of the Prince of Wales to-day. Those present included the Governor-General, the Prime Minister and most of the State Premiers. The Prince had great difficulty in getting his car through miles of cheering crowds.

In view of the fact that the crowds are composed principally of women and children who continue to wait for hours in streets, day and night, whenever the Prince is expected to pass the press is appealing to the public to keep the road clear to enable punctuality to be observed. Otherwise, the Prince's programme will have to be reduced.

SINO-PERSIAN COMMERCIAL TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 1.

Peking.—The Government has instructed the Chinese Minister in Rome to negotiate with the Persian Minister there for the conclusion of the Sino-Persian commercial treaty excluding extra-territoriality.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

CONTEMPLATED ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MOUNT EVEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 2 p.m., June 1.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, Sir Francis Young husband stated that Colonel Hon. Charle Bruce, Major Rawling and others contem plated attempt to climb Mount Everest and the Geographical Society and the Alpine Club would assist the project.

CABLE ITEMS,

Tokio May 30.—The Italian aviators, Masiero and Ferrarin arrived at Osaka from Taiku this morning.

Marseilles.—The steamer Morea has arrived here with the Persian Prince Agha on board. He is coming to London.

Rome.—The Pope received Monsignor Caumont, Bishop of Ajmere and inquired about the religious and political situation in India particularly Ajmere.

Kingston.—The Jamaican Legislature has approved the preference of forty per cent. on cotton piece goods from Britain and fifty per cent. if they are made of cotton grown within the Empire.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 1.

The deaths are announced of Viscount Sidmouth, Dr. Morrison formerly "The Times" correspondent in Peking, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Stowell Jones and Admiral Sir Robert Lowry.

Official and Personal.

We understand that Mr. Hansraj Pragjee Thackersey is standing as a candidat for election to the local Legislative Counci by the Indian Merchants' Chamber an Bureau.

We understand that Mr. M. R. Jayakar is standing as a candidate for election to the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City.

FLOODS AT LOUTH.

APPALLING SCENE OF DEVASTATION.

DAMAGE ESTIMATED AT 100,000 STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 1.

The Louth disaster was due to a cloudburst. It occurred at tea-time without warning and roaring, a fifteen-foot deep torrent carrying livestock trunks of trees furniture and other debris engulfed half the town in a few minutes. The inhabitants had barely time to escape to upper storeys chimney flues, roofs and tops of trees. Th entire family was trapped in one room and was drowned. The subsidence of the flood has revealed an appalling scene of devastation, reminiscent of air raids, of crumbling houses and heaps of mud-covered pianos wardrobes and shop goods. Search parties have been quickly organised and are extracting corpses entangled in wreckage. A doctor spent hours wading and swimming to attend the injured. Many people wh were half drowned have been resuscitated A woman had a narrow escape from death She fastened herself and her baby to a meat hook in the ceiling and was unconscious when rescued. Her other children were drowned. The damage is estimated at a hundred thousand sterling.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A. P. ACCOUNT OF MONDAY'S MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BENARES, May 31.

The All-India Congress Committee had another sitting to-day. It is understood th Majority Report of the Hunter Committee was condemned as tainted with racial bia and accentuating tendency to regard Indian life and honour as of little consequenc Mr. Gandhi's Satyagraha movement was held justified and even helpful as restraining public feeling and violence.

KHILAFAT.

With regard to Khilafat question a stron sympathetic resolution was accepted askin for revision of peace with Turkey in con formity with Moslem opinion in India.

SPECIAL CONGRESS SESSION.

A special session of the Congress is to b convened in Calcutta to consider the Khila fat question, the Punjab affairs, and to policy underlying the rules under the Re forms Act. The Committee is still in sessio but probably work will be finished to-night

The Hon. Mr. S. Sinha, Messrs. Satya murthi, Yakub Husain and Drs. Ansari Kitchlew and Satyapal were also amongs those present.

MOTOR ACCIDENT IN DELHI.

STUDENT SUCCUMBS TO INJURY,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, June 1.

A serious motor car accident took pla hear the fort at Delhi on Saturday las which resulted in the death of a senio B. A. student of the local Hindu College It is said that Mrs. Long (wife of Mr M. H. W. Long, Engineer) was driving he motor car when the student, who was coming on a cycle from the opposite direction ran into it. The cycle was smashed and the occupant was thrown down with seriou injuries. The boy was at once removed the hospital where he succumbed to hi injuries the following morning. The dece ased was one of the promising students the Hindu College and was married only few days ago. The college was closed on Monday for a day as a mark of respect his memory.

TOWN-PLAMING IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, June 1.

The report of the Select Committee o the Town-planning Bill will be taken fo consideration and finally passed into law the meeting of the Madras Legislativ Council fixed for 13th July. It is understood that the revised bill differs ver substantially from the original draft. Th financial provisions have been greatl strengthened so that improved resourc would be made available to the Local Bodie and provision has also been made for th creation of Improvement Trusts in larg centres such as Madras, Madura an Trichinopoly. The improvement trust will be on the lines of those at Bombay an Calcutta.

WHEAT FORECAST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, June 1.

The third wheat forecast for All-Indi for 1919-20 shows the total area estimat at 2,98,64,000 acres as against 2,36,67,0 acres of the corresponding estimat (revised) of last year showing an increa of 27 per cent. Total yield is estimated a 1,00,95,000 tons as compared with 74,03,000 tons (revised figure) at this time last yea showing an increase of 36 per cent. Th present estimate of yield shows an increas of 34 per cent. over the revised fin estimate (75,13,000 tons) of last year.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

NEED FOR CO-OPERATION.

LORD READING'S HOPES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 31.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 1.

Speaking at the luncheon at Aldwych Club Lord Reading dealing with Anglo-American relations said the Americans and Englishmen felt that co-operation that existed in war should be continued in peace and become more and more effective. He held the conviction that could not be altered that between America and Britain lay the future of the world and the destiny of mankind.

Alluding to the effect of the Irish question on American opinion Lord Reading said that every British Ambassador in America had to take into account the Irish propaganda in the United States. The Americans recognised the difficulties of the situation and it would be a fortunate day in Anglo-American relations when the Irish propaganda question was removed from the United States. Britain and America were going to be rivals in trade and commerce in future but friendly rivals.

With regard to our war debts to America he was sure that Britain was not going to expect any remission but was going to pay in full. (Cheers.)

ENGLISH CONSCIENTOUS OBJECTOR

TURNS BUDDHIST MONK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
COLOMBO, June 1.

An Englishman, Mr. Arnold Malaba has been ordained a Buddhist monk Colombo. The ceremony was large attended by Singhalese Buddhists and a fe Europeans. Mr. Malabar who is said to a conscientious objector intends returning to England to spread the Buddhist doctrine

(Continued from Column 6.)

order to show htat the present British policy has been affected by propoganda of an unscrupulous nature. Turkey which was dominant over two million square miles of Asia, Africa and Europe in the 17th century, under the terms of the treaty, says the 'London Chronicle," has dwindled down to little more than 1,000 square miles. It says, "All European Turkey could now be accommodated comfortably between the Landsend and the Tamar, Cornwall alone exceeding its total area, and but for its alliance with Germany, Turkey could have been assured of retaining at least sixty thousand square miles of the Eastern Balkans." I do not know whether the "Chronicle" view is generally shared. It is by way of punishment that Turkey is to undergo such shrinkage, or is it because justice demands it? If Turkey had not made the mistake of joining Germany, would the principle of nationality have been still applied to Armenia, Arabia, Mesopotamia and Palestine?

Let me now remind those who think with Mr. Candler that the promise was not made by Mr. Lloyd George to the people of India in anticipation of the supply of recruits continuing. In defending his own statement, Mr. Lloyd George is reported to have said:

"The effect of the statement in India was that recruiting went up appreciably from that very moment. They were not all Mahomedans but there were many Mahomedans amongst them. Now we are told that was an offer to Turkey. But they rejected it, and therefore we were absolutely free. It was not. It is too often forgotten that we are the greatest Mahomedan power in the world and that one-fourth of the population of the British Empire is Mahomedan. There have been no more loyal adherents to the throne and no more effective and loyal supporters of the Empire in its hour of trial. "We gave a solemn pledge and they accepted it". They are disturbed by the prospect of our not abiding by it."

Who shall interpret that pledge and how? How did the Government of India itself interpret it? Did it or did it not energetically support the claim for the control of the Holy-Places of Islam vesting in the Khalif? Did the Government of India suggest that the whole of Jazirat-ul-Arab could be taken away consistently with that pledge from the sphere of influence of the Khalif, and given over to the Allies as mandatory Powers? Why does the Government of India sympathise with the Indian Mussalmans if the terms are all they should be? So much for the pledge. I would like to guard myself against being understood that I stand or fall absolutely by Mr. Lloyd George's declaration I have advisedly used the adverb 'practically' in connection with it. It is an important qualification.

Mr. Candler seems to suggest that my goal is something more than merely attaining justice on the Khilafat. If so, he is right. Attainment of justice is undoubtedly the corner-stone, and if I found that I was wrong in my conception of justice on this question, I hope I shall have courage immediately to retrace my steps. But by helping the Mahomedans of India at a critical moment in their history, I want to buy their friendship. Moreover, if I can carry the Mahomedans with me I hope to wean Great Britain from the downward path along which the Prime Minister seems to me to be taking her. I hope also to show to India and the Empire at large that given a certain amount of capacity for self-sacrifice, justice can be secured by peacefullest and cleanest means without sowing or increasing bitterness between English and Indians. For, whatever may be the temporary effect of my methods, I know enough of them to feel certain that they alone are immune from lasting bitterness. They are untainted with hatred, expedience or untruth.

TURKISH TREATY.

FRANCE FAVOURS REVISION.

SMYRNA RELIEF.

NO PASSPORTS FOR MISSION YET.

Mr. Chotani, President, Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cablegram from Mr. Mohamed Ali regarding the Smyrna Mission:—

"Bessim Omer Pasha wires behalf Turkish Government interim Turkish Governor of Smyrna best relief agency, but majority necessitous refugees in territory unoccupied by Greeks. Tawfik Pasha advises sending money, blankets, Red Crescent," Constantinople. Twice reminded Mr. Montagu regarding Smyrna Mission passports, no reply yet.

Almost whole French press criticising treaty. Chamber, Senate uniquely unanimous demanding revision. Government requested postponement. Interpellations probably pressing England.

KHILAFAT DEPUTATION'S ACTIVITIES

In the course of a cable to Mr. Shaukat Ali, Mr. Mahomed Ali says: "Holding meeting twenty-seventh through M. Longuet's assistance. Another fortnight later through other parties. Going London twenty-eighth, asking London organise Albert Hall meeting by fifth June. France, Italy distinctly against forcing Turkey. English opinion partly against Mesopotamian mandates. Signs hopeful. India must unite, God willing victory nigh."

TURKISH TREATY.

EXTENSION OF LIMIT ASKED FOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 30.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 1.

Paris.—The Turkish Peace Delegation has asked for extension of time limit for the presentation of their observations with regard to the Treaty until July 11th.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

DELHI OPINION DIVIDED.

(From our Correspondent.)
DELHI, May 31.

The following telegram has been sent to the President of the Joint Conference at Allahabad by Mr. Asaf Ali, Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Delhi:—"Delhi opinion sharp, almost equally divided regarding non-co-operation and *hijrat*. I support non-co-operation excluding mily. Complete abrogation of the non-co-operation programme as suggested by some would especially be a dereliction. Non-co-operation regarding councils should be confined to deliberations and resignation of seats should be avoided. The best form of non-co-operation is continuance in office without lending active or any co-operation. Otherwise, you vacate your place for worthless subsitutes and unscrupulous self-seekers. Further, I do not regard *hijrat* as opposed to partiotism as it arises not from want of love of the country but from lack of loyalty to government and is the cleanest form of logical non-co-operation, namely cessation of all connection with government."

SIR NARAYAN DISAPPROVES.

(From our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, May 31.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar having been invited to the Khilafat Conference Allahabad, on 1st June has wired to Mr. Chotoni, president of the Khilafat Committee as follows:—

Regret inability to attend the conference as the invitation is received too late. I would gladly support and join the movement for united and reasoned emphatic appeal to the Allies, the British in particular, pointing out the Peace Terms of Turkey are unjust and politically and religiously impolitic. Such an appeal in my humble opinion being opportune will surely in the long run succeed and streng then the cause of Islam, especially because the opinion in Europe, America and among eminent statesmen is growing steady that the Peace Treaty as a whole is unsatisfactory and requires revision. Therefore I humbly and earnestly advise unresentful action and deprecate and disapprove measures of non-co-operation and the like as impracticable, inopportune, sure to fail and opposed to general Indian sentiment and only calculated to result in discord, suffering, loss, and marring the cause. The British Government is bound by interests to Islam more than other Allied powers. Therefore, we must secure its support by sober, friendly action and not spoil the cause by resentful and impracticable movement.

MR. GANDHI AND MR. CANDLER.

A CRUSHING REPLY.

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

Mr. Candler has favoured me with an open letter on this question of questions. The letter has already appeared in the Press. I can appreciate Mr. Candler's position as would like him and other Englishmen to appreciate mine and that of hundreds of Hindus who feel as I do. Mr. Candler's letter is an attempt to shew that Mr. Lloyd George's pledge is not in any way broken by the peace terms. I quite agree with him that Mr. Lloyd George's words ought not to be torn from their context to support the Mahomedan claim. These are Mr. Lloyd George's words as quoted in the recent Viceregal message: "Nor are we fighting to destroy Austria-Hungary or to deprive Turkey of its capital, or of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace which are predominantly Turkish in race." Mr. Candler seems to read 'which' as if it meant 'if they,' whereas I give the pronoun its natural meaning, namely, that the Prime Minister knew in 1918, that the lands referred to by him were 'predominantly Turkish in race.' And if this is the meaning, I venture to suggest that the pledge has been broken in a most barefaced manner for there is practically nothing left to the Turk of the rich and renowned lands of Asia Minor and Thrace.'

I have already given my view of the retention of the Sultan in Constantinople. It is an insult to the intelligence of man to suggest 'the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the home-land of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople' has been left unimpaired by the terms of peace. This is the other pasage from the speech which I presume Mr. Candler wants me to read together with the one already quoted:—

"While we do not challenge the maintenance of the Turkish Empire in the home-land of the Turkish race with its capital at Constantinople, the passage between the Mediterraneaan and the Black Sea being inter-nationalised, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine are in our judgment entitled to a recognition of their separate national condition."

Did that mean entire removal of Turkish influence, extinction of Turkish suzerainty and the introduction of European-Christian influence under the guise of Mandates? Have the Moslems of Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine been committed, or is the new arrangement being super-imposed upon them by Powers conscious of their own brute-strength rather than of justice of their action? I for one would nurse by every legitimate means the spirit of independence in the brave Arabs, but I shudder to think what will happen to them under the schemes of exploitation of their country by the greedy capitalists protected as they will be by the mandatory Powers. If the pledge is to be fulfilled, let these places have full self-government with suzerainty to be retained with Turkey as has been suggested by the "Times of India." Let there be all the necessary guarantees taken from Turkey about the internal independence of the Arabs But to remove that suzerainty, to deprive the Khalif of the wardenship of the Holy Places is to render Khilafat a mockery which no Mahomedan can possibly look upon with equanimity. I am not alone in my interpretation of the pledge. The Right Hon'ble Ameer Ali calls the peace terms a breach of faith. Mr. Charles Roberts reminds the British public that the Indian Musalmans' sentirent regarding the Turkish Treaty is based upon the Prime Minister's pledge "regarding Thrace, Constantinople and Turkish lands in Asia Minor, repeated on February 26 last with deliberation by Mr. Lloyd George. Mr. Robert holds that the pledge must be treated as a whole, not as binding only regarding Constantinople but also binding as regards Thrace and Asia Minor. He describes the pledge as binding upon the nation as a whole and its breach in any part as a gross breach of faith on the part of the British Empire. He demands that if there is an unanswerable reply to the charge of breach of faith it ought to be given and adds the Prime Minister may regard his own word lightly if he chooses, but he has no right to break a pledge given on behalf of the nation. He concludes that it is incredible that such pledge should not have been kept in the letter and in the spirit." He adds: "I have reason to believe that these views are fully shared by prominent members of the Cabinet."

I wonder if Mr. Candler knows what is going on to-day in England. Mr. Pickthall writing in "New Age" says: "No impartial international enquiry into the whole question of the Armenian massacres has been instituted in the ample time which has elapsed since the conclusion of armistice with Turkey. The Turkish Government has asked for such enquiry. But the Armenian organisations and the Armenian partisans refuse to hear of such a thing, declaring that the Bryce and Lepsens reports are quite sufficient to condemn the Turks. In other words the judgment should be given on the case for prosecution alone. The inter-allied commission which investigated the unfortunate events in Smyrna last year, made a report unfavourable to Greek claims. Therefore, that report has not been published here in England, though in other countries it has long been public property". He then goes on to show how money is being scattered by Armenian and Greek emissaries in order to popularise their cause and adds: "This conjunction of dense ignorance and cunning falsehood is fraught with instant danger to the British realm", and concludes: "A Government and people which prefer propaganda to fact as the ground of policy-and foreign policy at that— is self-condemned."

I have reproduced the above extract in

(Continued in column 4.)

AMRITSAR AND THE EMPIRE.

MR. NEVILL'S LECTURE.

WANTED RUTHLESS JUSTICE FOR OFFENDERS.

On Thursday, the 22nd April, Mr. Reginald Nevill delivered a most interesting lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, on "Amritsar and the Empire," at the National Liberal Club London. He described first the conditions obtaining in the Punjab prior to the outbreaks of April last year and then gave a short account of the happenings at Lahore and Amritsar, concluding with an instructive discussion of the constitutional aspect of the measures that had been taken to suppress the so-called disturbances. Referring to the Junker spirit which is "far too common with a certain class of European in India," Mr. Nevill said: "If the only alternatives which we have to offer the world for the Belgium of von Bissing and the Louvain of General von Manteuffel are the Punjab of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the Amritsar of General Dyer humanity would have little to lose by the disintegration of the British Empire."

MR. SPENDER.

Mr. Harold Spender, who presided, recalled Burke's dictum that the only possible foundation for the British Empire was Justice. He said that the tradition of British justice had got to be maintained and that the British people could not afford to be less vigilant about their honour and their duty to India now than they were in the time of Warren Hastings. He was all for a full investigation, but ruthless justice must be meted out to those responsible for the Punjab horrors.

Mr. MacLaren invited Mr. Nevill to go into his constituency and the country and address Labour, which alone was capable of meting out justice. The Punjab atrocities had been made possible by the Imperialistic-cum-Capitalistic system of British rule in India, and both the Liberals and Conservatives were too much committed to vested interests to be able to do real justice in India. The Punjab atrocities were only one symptom and manifestation of the British exploitation in India.

MR. SYUD HOSSAIN.

Mr. Syud Hossain emphasised that nothing short of "ruthless justice" would meet the needs of the situation in India. The people in India were patiently waiting to see what action the Government would take, and any attempt to hush up the horror that had been perpetrated on the loyal and hapless people of the Punjab, or to save the faces of the culprits, could not fail to destroy all faith in the *bona fides* of British rule. Referring to Mr. Spender's remark that "it was clear that General Dyer had lost his head," Mr. Hossain said that he demurred to that assumption. It was impossible to ignore the calculation and cold bloodedness of General Dyer's homicidal orgy. His action as well as his evidence testified to that. The facts elicited before the Hunter Committee justified the suspicion that a deal of deliberation lay behind the policy that had been initiated by Sir Michael O'Dwyer. The chief responsibility rested on his shoulders and on those of Lord Chelmsford, who made no attempt to check the horrors even when apprised of what was going on. The whole cause of Indian progress would be prejudiced if the wrongs of the Punjab were not righted. The anti-British feelings that had been aroused throughout the country by the Punjab atrocities, said Mr. Hossain, were unprecedented, and the only way to get back to normal state of things and to restore goodwill and harmony was for the Imperial Government to rise to the occasion and do justice.

MR. MCCORMACK.

Mr. T. W. McCormack said he had spent many years in India and could count many friends, Hindus, Moslems, and Sikhs in the Punjab. He could not but deeply grieve that so great a change should have come over British-Indian relations as that described by Mr. Syud Hossain. They must all do their best to allay bitterness and restore goodwill in India. He was confident that justice would be done, and the blunders retrieved in a spirit of true statesmanship.

Among those present were General Gough Sir Sankaran Nair and Mr. B. G Horniman.—"India."

MOPLAHS AND KHILIFAT.

COUNTER MOVEMENT IN CALICUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 31.

A Calicut correspondent of "The Madras Mail" writes to say that a counter movement is on foot under the auspices of leading Moplah gentlemen strongly discouraging non-co-operation and pointing out that as descendants of Arabs the Moplah community owes spiritual allegiance to the King of Hedjaz, rather than to the Sultan of Turkey.

"DISGRACEFULLY ONE-SIDED."

"INSPIRED BY RACE PREJUDICE."

"CLUMSY EFFORT AT CAMOUFLAGING TRUTH."

VERDICT OF INDIAN PRESS ON HUNTER REPORT.

We publish below further comments of some of the leading Indian papers on the Hunter Committee Report. The unanimous verdict of the Indian Press is that the report is a mere whitewash and as the "Leader" terms it a "clumsy effort at camouflaging truth". "The Maratha" says: The British Empire is on its trial and on the decision it takes will depend the fidelity and the loyalty of Indians"

THE MAHRATTA.

The much expected whitewashing report of the Hunter Committee has now been published. We have not yet got a copy of it before us, and therefore we are much in the dark about the details of it. But the two despatches viz., that of the Secretary of State and of the Government of India, published in the English dailies, give us sufficient indication as to the nature of it, and we have therefore no hesitation in saying that the Majority report has added nothing but insult to injury. Gross and flaming crimes like murders of hundreds of innocent people are styled by the European majority as "grave errors" and atrocious punishments and outrageous orders as "imprudent," "unfortunate," and "injudicious" acts. Nor are the majority of the Committee alone in condoning such crimes. The Government of India, and His Majesty's Government also, sometimes, have styled such diabolical, and in their words indefensible and inexcusable, acts as mere 'errors' and have dittoed the Committee's description of others as 'imprudent' and 'unfortunate' deeds. Acts which even according to the Committee's opinion had no justification, which His Majesty's Government think constituted a violation of the sacred priciples, which the Government of India think are indefensible and inexcusable, which cost hundreds of Indians their lives and limbs, and which were intended to burn down upon the hearts of Indians their humiliation—to speak of such acts as 'errors' is a gross travesty of truth, a flagrant mockery of justice, and a blazing betrayal of sacred trust. It shows nothing but a deliberate attempt to hide the enormity of the crime, and to show what the minority call as the inhuman and un-British" perpetrator of these acts as a pitiable soul.

We are fortified in saying this by internal and other circumstantial evidence. Our readers know that when Germans committed outrages in Belgium and France, Mr. Asquith's Government had appointed a committee known as the Bryce Committee to inquire about the alleged crimes. That commitee, excepting the order under which it was appointed, resembled in every respect the Committee appointed by the Congress. But for the present this resemblance apart. Just now we are merely concerned to show that when Englishmen had sat on the Committee to investigate the outrages perpetrated by the Germans under the plea of military necessity, they had no hesitation in saying that they were "murders," and other crimes.

A CONTRAST.

And now look at the contrast. Here in India five Englishmen and three Indians, whom the Government considered safe for their purpose, were appointed to investigate the crimes of the Indian people and of European officers. The Europeans and Indians together had no scruples of conscience to style killing of Englishmen by Indians as 'murders.' But when Englishmen came to characterise the acts of Dyer and the rest of th Punjab gang of English officers, they hesitated, they faltered, and they succumbed to race prejudice. Dyer's cruel and terrible slaughter of nearly 400 men in the Jhallianwala Bhag at once dwindled down to a "grave error"! It was not even a 'crime.' It was not murder! In the case of German atrocities such a carnage amounted to "murders." In the case of atrocities by Indians such killing was again murder! But in case of Dyer it was merely a 'grave error'! What a striking and startling contrast in the Committee's description of the same offence when committed by an Englishman and when committed by others? One might think that circumstances were not similar. But that is not the case. In Belgium German officers believed, and the Bryce Committee too believes it to be a probability, that some Belgian civilians shot down some Germans. The German officers therefore wanted to strike terror, and as a military necessity they slaughtered innocent Belgians. Dyer did exactly the same thing. At Amritsar five Europeans were murdered, some buildings were burnt, and anti-Government and anti-European feeling ran high for a day. Dyer and the other officers came to the conclusion that a lesson must be given to the people and they must "strike terror" in the Punjab. He therefore marched straight to Jhallianwala Bagh and without giving even a formal warning at once fired and "fired well" and killed nearly 400 men and wounded 1,200 others. The situations were thus the same, objects were also similar, and means identical. And yet one of the actions is styled by Englishmen as 'murders' and the other set as a "grave error." Is any more proof necessary to show that the Majority report of the Hunter Committee is inspired, consciously or unconsciously, by race prejudice and the idea of defending the criminal Englishmen? And not only this is seen in the Majority report. His Majesty's Government and the Government of India also have sometimes fallen prey to the same subconscious or unconscious currents of thought. They describe Dyer's action in harsher terms, but do not say that it is a murder or a crime. It is thus patent that the Majority, report and the despatches have intentionally or unintentionally tried to minimise the nature of crimes of Dyer and the rest of the Official gang in the Punjab.

The second proof of this tendency of attenuating the monstrosities of Dyer can be found in the Secretary of State's despatch itself. Even His Majesty's Government was struck to see this disastrous tendency toward partiality and could not but refer to it in paragraph 6.

The third proof of this tendency is found in the sharp division between the majority consisting wholly of Europeans, and the minority of wholly Indians.

Fourth proof can be seen in the inconsistencies, between, and attempts to exaggerate, some facts. For instance, the majority say in their report that they have "no evidence that the outbreaks in the Punjab were the results of a prefranged conspiracy to overthrow the British Government in India by force" in spite of the criminal convictions by the Drumhead tribunals of several leading Punjabi leaders for conspiring to wage war with Government. And yet they say there was a "rebellion" in the Punjab, which might have developed into a "revolution"!

Fifth proof comes from the refusal of Lord Hunter's Committee, and of the two Governments also to take into consideration the Congress Committee's report on the Punjab affairs. The Government approve Lord Hunter's decision of not allowing the Congress Committee equal facilities in tendering their evidence as "fully justified". Now those who know the whole story of that controversy cannot but characterise the Government's and the Hunter Committee's attitude in that case as grossly unfair, unjust, and insulting.

All these proofs conclusively show that the majority of the Committee always, the Government of India many times, and the Cabinet also sometimes, have shown a distinct tendency to minimise the gravity of the officers' crimes, and therefore their verdicts cannot be said to be reliable and just. And the fact that the Hon. Mr. Shafi, who knows the Punjab thoroughly, dissents from the verdict of the majority and the Government of India detracts much from the value of the Government's view and immensely strengthens the verdict of the minority. Even then the minority report cannot be said to be a full statement of facts and a correct verdict on the situation. They had not before them the evidence of the Congress Committee, and their statements and inferences must be supplemented by the Congress Committee's evidence, and its considered judgment. Only then one can see the enormity of the Dyerite gang's outrages in its true perspective. Only then one can know the gravity of the offences heaped upon innocent men. Only then one can understand the brutality, the ferocity, and the revengefulness of the Prussian methods employed by Dyer and others under Martial Law.

BRITISH EMPIRE ON TRIAL.

And now what is the upshot of this whole tragedy? The minority, Mr. Shafi, and the Congress Committee have said that there was no conspiracy and no rebellion, that Martial Law was unnecessary, that it was inhumanly administered, that it was unnecessarily prolonged, that Dyer's, Johnson's and O'Brien's actions were inhuman and un-British, and that they did not save the situation in the Punjab. And as this is the correct verdict what then must His Majesty's Government do to do justice and save Empire's honour? Asking Dyer merely to resign is an insult to us. Mere promises that "all proved cases of abuse of their (officers') powers will receive due notice" will not pacify us. Praises of the Viceroy, O'Dwyer, and Lala Ram Sud have on the contrary given us an affront. What we Indians want is condign and drastic punishment of the guilty and safeguards in the statue guaranteeing the liberties of the people in future. If these are not secured, if Justice Liberty and Righteousness are not vindicated, if Indian lives liberties and honour are not respected, then God only knows what awaits us and the Empire in future. Mere sops like the Reforms seem like a trash when Justice, Liberty and our honour are not safe. W prize them more than any other thing. Even self-Government is only a means to attain these ends. And if these are not to be attained, if Justice is allowed to be murdered, if Liberty is permitted to be violated, if our honour is trampled down upon, what is in our life of which we as British subjects should be proud of, and should strive for? If even the British Government allows Prussianism to run riot within their own boundaries, then, as Mr. Reginald Nevill said, "humanity will have little to lose by the disintegration of the British Empire." May God grant wisdom to the Cabinet to avert such a catastrophe! May He give them sense to do justice to us Indians. The British Empire is on its trial and on the decision it takes will hinge the fidelity and the loyalty of Indians.

THE "INDEPENDENT."

We sincerely wish that the Punjab episode of last year had completely closed by now. It is the darkest episode of the history of our British connection, since the Mutiny. But dark as the incidents of last April and May undoubtedly were, the Report of the Hunter Committee makes these darker still. Outbursts of lawlessness on the part of the people and vindictiveness on the part of their Government, may happen anywhere. Human nature being what it is, and Government being what they have been and still are, these things may happen even in the best managed of democracies. And if the Government had taken a reasonable attitude towards last year's incidents, had punished the guilty equally on both sides or equally forgiven all, people would have got back their mental equilibrium soon enough, and everybody would have hastened to forget the memories of last year's outrages, as a hedious night mare. There were two courses open to the Government, one was to forgive equally its own officers and their victims, who had been tried and sentenced under a lawless law, by an unjudicial judiciary, to various punishments which seemed on the face of them to be vindictive. This was one course. And some of our friends, including, we think, Mr. Tilak, suggested this course to Mr. Montagu, though it did not meet with the general approval of his friends and colleagues. The spirit and traditions of what are called civilised Governments in our time, which are great sticklers to legal formalities and judicial decencies, were however opposed to this somewhat rough and ready method of settling these matters. We quite realise it that Montagu could not have accepted this advice. The other course was to appoint a regular court of enquiry,—not a committee appointed practically by the accused themselves for their own trial,—and openly try the official culprits. But the Government did not adopt either of these two courses that were open to them. They took the usual course familiar to democratic bureaucracies, and appointed a committee to enquire into these incidents and report upon them. It was not a court of law. It was not even a Commission of Enquiry into the conduct of subordinate officials appointed by some superior authority. The Hunter Committee was practically a Departmental Committee appointed by the Government of India to help it in finding out the causes of last year's disturbances and tell them if they did right in doing all that was done. Such a committee could not carry any moral authority with it. Even the evidences taken by it are not judicially admissible as evidence of truth. This committee could not administer oath, or compel the presence of witnesses before it. From the very beginning people saw whether rightly or wrongly, it is useless to ask in the present context, that it would be a white-washing business all along. And the majority report has more than justified this suspicion. The majority report reads more like pleadings of counsel for the accused than considered judicial findings. No Government Attorney or Counsel pleading on behalf of the officials concerned with the Punjab enormities could have shown greater bias than the majority report shows.

How can the Government, after this, ask people to accept this majority report as judicial verdict? It will not soothe wounded feelings, nor reassure the public that these enormities will not be committed again. In fact the message of this majority report is: "Well after considering all the circumstances of the case we hold that the officials were justified in doing what they did. So, behave like good boys in the future, and don't create trouble for them, for the consequences will be a repetition of what took place last year." What a consolation to us.

And it is in view of all this that we sincerely wish that this committee had not been appointed at all. That would have been good for all concerned. It would have helped to keep our faith in British justice, and might have even restrained the officials from a consciousness of the possibilities of a public enquiry into their conduct.

THE 'LEADER."

The members of the Hunter Committee who have signed the majority report appear to have been overwhelmed with one desire, namely, to find explanations and justification for every official blunder and misuse of authority. Their sacred duty was to find out the truth, but a perusal of their report will show that it is a clumsy effort at camouflaging it. A more flabby and unconvincing official document we have scarcely come across. It has confirmed the worst fears of those who objected to the majority of the personnel of the Committee. The people were asked not to prejudge it but to have faith in it. Only the Indian members have been true to their trust. The European members have betrayed it. We will take, by way of illustration, their treatment of events that took place at Amritsar during the first fortnight of April last year. The popular contention is that had the authorities not provoked the people by deporting two prominent local leaders and display of militarism and excessive use of force, there would have been no disturbances at all. No case has been made out for deporting Drs. Kitchlew and Satyapal. But the fact that they had a great influence on the people and were believed to have brought about 'hartals,' which passed off quite peacefully, was a sufficient reason in the eyes of the authorities to justify their deportation, is popularity a State offence which can only be punished by an arbitrary deprival of freedom? In the majority report not a word of criticism is passed on the high-handed deportation of these two persons, after a gagging order had been passed against them which it is admitted was loyally obeyed by them. "It does not appear, says the majority report, "that any actual breach of the 'orders against public speaking had been committed by either of these gentlemen." Was there anything in the attitude of the people to show that unless the leaders were spirited away there would be an outburst against Government and that they were instigating the people to acts of disloyalty. The deputy commissioner of Amritsar admitted in his evidence that on the Ram Naumi day (April 9), which appeared to the European members of the Committee as day of 'ferment, excitement and unrest,' the people as a rule were very civil, every car in 'the procession stopped in front of me and 'the band played "God save the King."' It was not the fact of these leaders being free which endangered peace. On the contrary, it is admitted that the authorities apprehended disturbances to follow their deportation and so they made elaborate preparations in advance to meet them. The arrangements made by the deputy commissioner, says the report, were sufficiently elaborate to suggest very grave 'apprehension in the deputy commissioner's mind as regards the consequences of carrying out the deportations.' 'This is emphasized,' it further says, 'if we take into 'account the order next morning by Captain 'Massey to the officer at the fort, to have his guns in position, to have a machine-gun ready to cover the women and children in 'case they stood in need of protection, not to 'hesitate to open fire if the mob made for the 'fort and attacked the railway station and so on.' Thus rebellion was in the brain of the authorities before anything had at all happened. The leaders were deported and as soon as the news spread the shops were closed and there was excitement. A crowd wanted to see the deputy commissioner but was prevented from proceeding to his court by an armed body of men. 'It is an ascertained fact,' says the report, 'that this angry crowd 'as it poured out of the city towards the 'bridge took no notice of Europeans whom it 'met on the way.' There was no anti-European feeling at all. But the crowd was fired upon. This was the beginning of the tragic drama. In the first firing three or four casualties were reported. There was another firing about an hour later, and in this between twenty and thirty casualties ensued. At the time of the second firing, the report states, 'the temper and determination to 'violence was more obvious. To any one acquainted with human nature it would be at once evident that the initial excitement was due to deportations, which was aggravated by the first firing and intensified by the second But the report regards it as immaterial for arriving at the truth 'to establish sequences 'upon which nothing turns'. Of course, it fully approves of the firing on both the occasions. There was an outburst of frenzy attended with detestable deeds of murder of unoffending Europeans. This frenzy seems to have subsided that very day (April 10). For the deputy superintendent of police, Mr. Plomer, presumably a European, visited the city with a party that very night and found the city deserted. Nothing happened on the 11th and 12th. On the 13th April General Dyer went through the city in company with the district magistrate and some others and had a proclamation read out by the naib tehsildar to 'the people who were 'summoned by beat of drum at a considerable 'number of different places.' These officers went through the city quite unmolested and even called together people in various parts of it to hear the proclamation. What does all this show? Does it not show beyond a shadow of doubt that the city was peaceful, or was at all events becoming peaceful that the popular frenzy had died down, that there was neither overt nor covert rebellion. And yet a large crowd of men was massacred most ruthlessly on the day at Jallianwalla Bagh without any warning at all, though, in the words of the report, it was 'evident that in many 'parts of the city the 'proclamation was not read,' though there was 'no evidence as to the nature of the address to which the audience was listening' and, though 'none of them were provided with fire-arms although some of them may have been carrying lathies.' And yet the atrocious action of General Dyer is mildly described as 'a grave error' and as 'a mistaken conception' of duty. The General had stated in his evidence that he could have dispersed the crowd without firing. As this would make his error of judgment appear more grave the signatories of the majority report come to his rescue by stating that 'we think it distinctly improbable —'notwithstanding what General Dyer said in his evidence—that the crowd gathered in 'Jallianwala Bagh would have dispersed upon 'notice being made that they should do so and 'much more likely that recourse to firing 'would have been necessary to secure obedience to his proclamation.' This seems to us an attempt to make out that the omission to give notice was more in the nature of remissness to observe a mere formality than of any material importance. The majority report also condones the neglect of the General in not looking after the wounded. 'It has not been proved to us,' it is observed, 'that any wounded people 'were in fact exposed to unnecessary 'suffering from want of medical treatment.' Can callouness go further? Are bullet wounds painless? Do they not require medical treatment? Is there no loss of blood which requires to be stopped? Were there not old men and children among the wounded? Was not the curfew order in force which prevented the relatives of the wounded from carying them away after eight? The massacre failed to arouse any sense of horror or pity in the minds of the signatories of the report. They try in cold blood to extenuate the dark deed committed apparently under the influence of racial passion. They defend even the cutting off of electric and water supply from the city. They defend the illegal and improper handing over of authority by the civil officers to the military before the declaration of martial law by saying that it seems impossible to suppose that the state of things existing on the 10th and the succeeding days could happen or continue without evoking at some stage a state of *de facto* martial law.' This statement only shows the extent to which they were prepared to strain points to justify the action of the authorities. The majority report is so glaringly partial and so disgracefully one-sided that it can arouse nothing but a feeling of disgust.

"TEACHING INDIANS A LESSON."

"INTENSIVE" MARTIAL LAW IN PUNJAB.

ITS AGONY AND HUMILIATION.

RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

We published yesterday Chapter XII of the Majority Report dealing with the administration of Martial Law. We publish below Chapter V of the Minority Report, dealing with the same subject. The Minority describe the various atrocious and fancy martial law orders issued by Lieut.Col. Frank Johnson, General Dyer, Lieut.-Col. O'Brien and others and cite the evidence of these officers to bring into relief the object and character of these orders—the object, namely, of "teaching Indians a lesson," and "bringing home the power of martial law." Of some of these orders the Minority say generally that they were "calculated to humiliate the whole Indian population of these districts and have naturally left much bitterness." Of the orders in respect of students they say:—

"In our view the criticism with regard to the various orders about the students above referred to that "it would have been prudent if the military authorities had consulted the college authorities as to the orders to be passed, and that the college authorities have disapproved of the orders as serving no purpose," does not sufficiently take note of their gravity. We are of opinion that these orders were on their merits unjustifiable and were conceived in a spirit of some vindictiveness and were eminently calculated to leave behind considerable feelings of bitterness in the minds of the young generation."

MINORITY REPORT.

1. Now we will proceed to examine the administration of martial law in the various districts. A careful consideration of the various martial law orders in the different districts leaves the impression that over and above securing the maintenance of law and order, they were designed and were used for punitive purposes, they interfered considerably with the ordinary life of people and caused much inconvenience and hardship. Such interference so far as really necessary, cannot be objected to, but in our view as stated hereafter some of them were not necessary. Although these orders were issued by the martial law administrators in whom the power was legally vested, so far as the headquarters were concerned, the civil authorities were in touch with the martial law administrators and in Lahore. There were daily consultations between Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Secretary and the military authorities. Some of the martial law orders had the approval of the civil authorities, and some were issued at their suggestion. Mr. Thompson says that, as rule, on matters connected with the ordinary life of the people they were consulted before orders were promulgated. Regarding these regulations, the Punjab Government in their case say, "they involved no inconsiderable interference with the ordinary life of the people" and "that the total effect was punitive and to some extent restrictive." They further admit "The Curfew orders, the restrictions on travelling, the impressment of vehicles, the orders regarding roll-calls unquestionably involved much inconvenience to the people of Lahore."

2. Martial law appears to us to have been administered intensively by Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson in the Lahore civil area. He issued numerous notices and orders, controlling the daily life of the people very minutely.

For the purpose of promulgating these orders, he required every ward in the city to keep at least four representatives from 8 a.m. till 5 p.m. at the water-works station to learn what orders if any, were issued and convey such orders to the inhabitants of their ward, and he ruled that the onus of ascertaining the orders issued by him lay on the people through their representatives. There are many wards, and this must have necessitated the attendance of a considerable number of persons of some position from morning till evening every day during the period martial law lasted, involving considerable inconvenience, humiliation and neglect of their ordinary business.

On the 15th April, he issued what is known as the Curfew Order, prohibiting all persons other than Europeans or those in possession of special military permits from leaving their houses or being in the streets between the hours 20.0 and 05.0. This was subsequently modified so as to make it applicable after 9 p.m., then 10 p.m., and ultimately on and after the 24th May, it was restricted to the hours of 12 p.m. to 2 a.m. He ordered the shops to be opened and business to be carried on, proceeded to fix in detail the prices of almost all commodities, and issued orders for the prevention of adulteration of milk. He commandeered from Indians their motor-cars and other vehicles, electric lights and fans, and notified that misuse or waste of pipe water would be deemed a contravention of martial law. With regard to this impressment of motor-cars, etc., of Indians, it appears that it was dictated by the desire to teach the population of Lahore a lesson. Though Order No. III was in general terms asking for the delivery of all motors and vehicles of all descriptions, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson had issued exemption certificates to Europeans; no such exemptions being made in the case of Indian residents. He, in his written statement, says as follows:—

TEACHING THE INDIAN POPULATION A LESSON.

"Under Order III all motor-cars had to be surrendered for military service, but in cases where I was satisfied that cars were essential to the business or profession of a European, their cars were at once released and an exemption certificate issued. I refrained from granting exemptions in the case of Indian residents in Lahore, as I thought it desirable to bring home to them all—loyal or disloyal alike—some of the inconveniences of martial law in the hope and belief that in future the weight of their influence will be whole-heartedly thrown against seditious movements likely to lead to the introduction of martial law."

In reference to taking of motor-cars belonging to Indians and giving them to Europeans, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, when he was asked whether it was the right thing to do, said: "Yes, I wanted to teach them a lesson." Regarding the order impressing the hackney-tongas, he admits that the main reason for doing it was that they had struck work as part of the *hartal*.

Q.—What were the reasons for commandeering tongas and vehicles which were plying for hire? Was it not that they also took part in *hartal*?

A.—That was the main reason. They were taking part in *hartal*. No one could move in Lahore if he wanted to; they refused to carry him.

He made it unlawful for two persons to walk abreast; and prohibited all meetings and gatherings of more than 10 persons. His treatment of students, and the orders he passed about them and the manner in which the orders relating to the exhibition of martial law notices on buildings and other places we will deal in detail later on. By Order VIII issued on the 16th April, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson notified, "All orders to be issued under martial law will be handed to such owners of property as I may select and it will be the duty of such owners of property to exhibit and to keep exhibiting all such orders. The duty of protecting such orders will, therefore, devolve on the owners of property and failure to ensure the proper protection and continued exhibition of my orders will result in severe punishment." The selection of these properties was made on the recommendation of the Criminal Investigation Department police on the ground that the owners of those properties were not "notoriously loyal," or were suspected to be not very loyal.

It is obvious that an order like this making the owner of the property liable to severe punishment if any notice affixed on his property was defaced by any one of the hundreds and thousands of persons that may be passing in the street, on which that property abuts, was putting a very unjust burden on them. The fact that in the selection of these properties entered the consideration that the owners thereof were suspected to be not "very loyal" reveals the punitive object of the measure. This is what Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson says:—

Q.—You left the selection of these houses to the Criminal Investigation Department?

A.—They submitted a list. I requested them to submit a list of the people who were not notoriously loyal. I selected the houses from the geographical position from the map.

BRAIN-WAVE OF COLONEL JOHNSON.

Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson appeared to be quite proud of what he had done. When asked "Do you think it a reasonable order to make," he answered "Quite. I would do it again. It was one of the few brain-waves I had." It appears that a notice was stuck on the compound wall of the Sanatan Dharm College. It was subsequently torn by somebody. Thereupon Colonel Johnson ordered that every male person found in the precincts of the compound should be arrested. Sixty-five students and all the professors of that college were accordingly taken to the Fort which is three miles away, and interned there for about 30 hours. They were then released after taking guarantees from the Principal that the defacing of notices would not happen again. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson told us that he was waiting for an opportunity to show them the power of martial law; and he took this opportunity of doing so. The object and character of this action would appear from the following extract from Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson's evidence:—

Q.—Your view then was and your view still is, that it was a reasonable order to make?

A.—I had got to stop notices being torn down and I wanted to make an example of somebody who had torn them down.

Q.—You considered it then, and you still consider it to be a reasonable order?

A.—Undoubtedly.

Q.—And your frame of mind then was, as you indicate in your report on page 11, that you were waiting for an opportunity to bring home to all concerned the power of martial law?

A.—That was so, Sir.

Q.—You were longing for an opportunity?

A.—Only in the interest of the people themselves.

Q.—I did not suggest it was any other interest; it may or may not have been, but you were longing for an opportunity to show them the power of martial law?

A.—Quite.

Q.—And you got this opportunity?

A.—And I took it.

Q.—And you marched these 500 students and their professors in the sun 3 miles?

A.—That is so.

Q.—And you still maintain that was a proper exercise of your authority as Martial Law Administrator?

A.—Absolutely. I would do it again to-

INDIAN MEMBERS' INDICTMENT.

morrow in similar circumstances.

A poster of an objectionable character was found on the outer wall of the Dayal Singh College. Upon that, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson issued an order that if the college authorities did not find out the writer and report his name to him the same day by 12 noon, he would take drastic measures against all concerned. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson summoned the Principal and fined him Rs. 250, and sent him in the custody of two soldiers to collect the fine. The Principal, on the payment of the fine, was released. A little later, it happened that the man on whose information, as to the poster having been found on the college wall, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson had acted, was convicted of perjury at Kasur and on that the fine was remitted. Then Colonel Johnson undertook on a large scale the punishment of students of seven colleges.

ROLL-CALL OF STUDENTS.

Then Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson issued orders that the students of the D. A. V. College, the D. S. College and the Medical College should attend a roll-call four times a day for a period of nearly three weeks. This necessitated a large number of students walking in the hot May sun of Lahore 16 miles every day. Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson was under no misapprehension about it, for when it was put to him that the students had to walk 17 miles a day, he protested that it was 16 and that he had measured it on the map. When his attention was drawn to the hardship involved he said: "No hardship at all for able-bodied young men. It was only a mild type of physical exercise for able-bodied young men." According to Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson, this order was passed not as a punishment, but for the purpose of keeping the students out of mischief. When it was put to him whether it ever occurred to him that this treatment of students was eminently calculated to make those young men very bitter with hatred towards the British Government for the rest of their lives, he answered that the atmosphere of the colleges was such that he could not make it worse.

It appears that in all over 1,000 students were so punished. Some of them were expelled permanently from the college and were declared unfit in future to enter any college; others were punished by being rusticated for various reasons; and yet others had their scholarships and stipends stopped.

It appears that these punishments were awarded not after investigation into individual cases, but Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson decided that a certain percentage of the students in each college should be punished. When the Principals of the various colleges sent up the lists of punishments, in cases in which he thought that the punishments were either not adequate or did not come up to the proper percentages, he remitted the list to the Principals concerned to bring up the lisits to the proper percentage. This is what Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson says about the matter:—

Q.—Did you tell them what percentage of students were to be punished?

A.—No: not at the meeting.

Q.—Then you fixed a particular day by which the punishments, which they fixed upon, should be submitted to you for approval?

A.—That is so.

Q.—And they sent up lists to you of the punishments they suggested?

A.—They did.

Q.—And when you got these lists it was your view that these punishments were insufficient?

A.—Some of them were. Some of them were adequate.

Q.—And on that did you inform the Principals that unless the punishments were raised the colleges would be closed and the students would be stopped from attending University examinations?

A.—That is so.

Q.—Have you got that correspondence between yourself and the Principals on the subject?

A.—No, I have not.

Q.—What happened to it?

A.—It was filed in the offices of the Martial Law Administrator. It was taken over with the rest of the office by the officer who succeeded him in command of Lahore.

Q.—It must be available somewhere in the official records?

A.—I take it, it is.

Q.—Now in the correspondence did you suggest to the Principals that a certain percentage of students should be punished?

A.—I am not sure; possibly I did.

Q.—You suggested just now that you did so at some stage?

A.—I thought I did, in this correspondence.

Q.—You fixed the percentage of each college which should be punished?

A.—I took the same percentage as the other colleges whose punishments I thought were adequate.

In this connection, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson expressed the view that by teaching them that there is penalty even for "suspected sedition," you are stopping it. It is true that some of the students of the colleges in Lahore had been in the unruly mobs on the 10th April and some gave utterance to sedition. But because some were guilty, to punish all whether guilty or innocent as Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson proceeded to do, was in our opinion not justifiable. Such a measure was almost certain to produce bitterness in the minds of the students by reason of their feeling that they were unjustly dealt with. When it was put to Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson that the fact that he had received reports of the improper behaviour of certain students, was not enough to make him decide to punish all, he gave the following reply:—

Q.—Because you got reports of the character you mention with regard to 20, 30 or even 50, you thought that was enough to justify in making orders of this character affecting thousands?

A.—I thought I was justified in making the orders at the time; I still think, and shall always think so.

The correspondence between Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson and the Principals on this matter shows that when two of the students whom it was decided to punish by rustication for one year asked permission to withdraw their names from the examination for the current year, and the Principal was disposed to grant that request, Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson wrote that either the names of these two students should be reinstated in the list for that year or two others substituted in their places.

In our view the criticism with regard to the various orders about the students above referred to that "it would have been prudent if the military authorities had consulted the college authorities as to the orders to be passed, and that the college authorities have disapproved of the orders as serving no purpose," does not sufficiently take note of their gravity. We are of opinion that these orders on their merits were unjustifiable and were conceived in a spirit of some vindictiveness and were eminently calculated to leave behind considerable feelings of bitterness in the minds of the young generation.

By his Order No. I it was intimated that "if any firearm is discharged or bomb thrown at the military or the police, the most drastic reprisals will instantly be made against the properties surrounding the outrage." Colonel Johnson says that he called 100 leading men of the city and had explained to them what action he would take by way of reprisals. He told them that if any bomb fell or that if any British soldier or anybody was wounded or injured as a result of that bomb, that spot would be deemed the centre of a circle having a diameter of a hundred yards and that he would give them one hour in which to remove everything living from that circle and that at the end of that time the demolition of every building other than mosques or temples would take place inside that circle. Such an announcement that innocent people who may happen to be within such a circle, would be dealt with in such a manner, we cannot uphold. He further intimated that the continuance of electric lights and water will depend on the good behaviour of the inhabitants and their obedience to our orders. It is not from want of sufficient tact in drawing them that these orders suffer. It is apparent from what we have stated above that they were designed to cause annoyance and hardship to the Indian population with the object and for the purpose of "teaching them a lesson" as Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson frankly admitted. When it is remembered that those who composed the unruly mobs in Lahore on the 10th and 12th April formed only a small proportion of the population of Lahore, the injustice of treating the whole Indian population of Lahore in this manner becomes obvious.

2. AMRITSAR.

3. In Amritsar, most of the Lahore orders were repeated, e.g., the Curfew order, prohibition against gatherings and processions, restrictions on travelling, exhibition of martial law notices, impressment of cycles, etc., declaration of stocks, fixing of rates of foodstuffs, milk, etc.

Among the orders passed by General Dyer at Amritsar was an order that has been styled "Crawling Order." This order was passed on the 19th April, eight days after General Dyer arrived and four days after the declaration of martial law. This order was passed with reference to a street where Miss Sherwood had been brutally attacked on the 10th April by the mob. The street is narrow, but of considerable length, and has abutting on it on both sides houses of different dimensions. The order was to the effect that no Indians should be allowed to pass through the street, but if they wanted to pass they must go on all fours, and pickets were placed at certain points in the street to enforce obedience to this order. The pickets had instructions to be there from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. It is not suggested tha the assailants of Miss Sherwood were the residents of the street. This order must have had the immediate result of seriously inconveniencing the residents of houses abutting on the street, and thereby punishing people who were *prima facie* innocent. General Dyer says he thought that all the houses had back entrances, but when one sees the street as the Committee did, it is difficult to see how he carried that impression. Evidently it would not have affected his judgment or the order even if he had known that all the houses had no back entrances, for in his evidence before us, General Dyer seemed to think that it was really very slight inconvenience to the residents of the street. According to him they could go over the roofs of their houses. We are unable to understand how General Dyer expected the residents of these houses to go from the roof of one house to another, the houses being of different heights, and by that means reach the street.

Q.—As I understand there are many houses with no back entrances at all?

A.—I was not aware of that at the time.

Q.—If it be the case that many of the houses have no back entrances what justification is there for pronouncing an order that necessitated the inhabitants of lawfully residing in these houses to crawl on all fours when they had to leave their homes?

A.—They could leave at other times. My picket was only there from 6 a.m. to 8 p.m. I do not think it a very great inconvenience for them if they had to suffer a little for all that Amritsar had done. I thought it would do no harm under martial law. They could easily get the necessities of life by other means. It would not have taken much ingenuity to get necessary things. They might have suffered a little amount of inconvenience.

Q.—How were they to get food, if most of the houses had no back entrances?

A.—Those who had not back entrances if they had to get the necessities of life, might have gone on the roof and improvised means. If not they could wait until 8 o'clock in the night and then go out and get the things.

Q.—All this thing might have a very different effect from the effect you wished. Instead of being a just punishment on those who were intended to be punished, it might cause a great deal of ill-feeling among those who resented treatment of this sort and who were not responsible for the acts that were done?

A.—Amritsar had behaved very badly, and I think most of the inhabitants of Amritsar either gave assistance or were only waiting to see what was going to happen apparently. At any rate, they did not offer any help until after the firing and if they suffered a little under martial law. * * *

"PUNISHING THE WICKED."

Q.—Do you admit that during a period of turmoil when the mob was having the upper hand, it is difficult for the peaceful citizen to give assistance in quelling the disturbances and it is just on that account that the extreme act of firing upon a mob is justified?

A.—Yes, they were obstructing law-abiding citizens, I presume, but I think that on that occasion we only thought of punishing the wicked and men who had beaten Miss Sherwood who had to go through that street were punished. It was not my intention to punish anybody else.

General Dyer says that he did not expect that anybody would pass through the street and subject himself to this order of going on all fours. It was, however, a very curious coincidence that within a few minutes after he had passed the order and put the pickets, 12 persons had to be arrested for being insolent and he ordered them to be taken into custody, and the police took them through that street and the picket enforced the crawling order on them. General Dyer appears to have been pleased at this providential result. In his report he says: "I inspected the spot where Miss Sherwood ultimately fell and I gave orders for a triangle to be erected there; I then posted two British pickets, one at each end of the street, with orders to allow no Indians to pass, that if they had to pass, they must go through on all fours. I never imagined that any sane man would voluntarily go through under those conditions and I was still searching for some fitting punishment when Providence stepped in. After giving my orders I proceeded further through the city, and as I passed I gave orders for eleven insolent inhabitants to be handed over to the police, and brought to me at Ram Bagh at 9 a.m. next morning. I did not know that the police who accompanied my force had been left at the far end of the street in which the pickets were posted. Arrived at the near end of the street, the prisoners were confronted by the non-commissioned officer in command of the picket and made to crawl, between the two pickets, a distance of about 150 yards."

General Dyer further put up a triangle in this street for flogging people, and six persons who were under arrest in the Fort for the assault on Miss Sherwood, on being found to have committed some breach of Fort discipline, were brought and flogged there. These people were ultimately found guilty of the assault on Miss Sherwood, but at the time they were so flogged they were merely under-trial prisoners. There is no record forthcoming of the trial and punishments of the eleven persons above referred to, who were arrested for the breach of the salaaming order, or, of the other six persons who were flogged in the street.

Q.—What certainty had you at the time you ordered them to be whipped at this spot that they would be found guilty of this offence against Miss Sherwood?

A.—I did not know they would be found guilty, I lashed them.

Q.—When they were lashed for a breach of Fort discipline they were not yet found guilty of the crime against Miss Sherwood, these particular men?

A.—The chances were from what I had heard and been told that these were the particular men. If they were not the particular men and another man was beaten still it did not matter very much whether he was beaten there or somewhere else, if he was convicted. I did not wish to run the risk if he had committed the offence against Miss Sherwood, of his being beaten somewhere else; therefore when I heard that these were the men, I had them beaten in the same street.

Q.—Were you not rather doing that from the point of view of striking the popular imagination?

A.—No, I had only that end in view that these men had in a dastardly manner beaten a woman and knocked her down six times in the street, and that nothing was too bad for them either from the point of view of a British man or a Hindu or a Sikh or any other man.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer strongly disapproved of this order and telephoned to General Beynon to have the order withdrawn as he considered it an improper order; and he informed the Viceroy as to what he had done in the matter.

GUJRANWALA AND OTHER DISTRICTS.

4. Among the Martial Law Orders issued in the Gujranwala district, one attracts particular attention. That order which was issued on the 22nd April required the inhabitants of Gujranwala district whenever they met any gazetted European civil or military officer to show respect to them by alighting from any wheeled conveyance or animals that such inhabitants might be riding and close any open umbrellas that they might be carrying and to salute the said officers. This order was extended to the Lyallpur district on the 30th April and to the Gujrat district on the 2nd May. These orders calculated to humiliate the whole Indian population of those districts and have naturally left much bitterness. In our view, the order, as it was issued and enforced, was wholly indefensible. Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien, Deputy Commissioner of Gujranwala, says that he approved of the order:—

Q.—Is it not enforcing humiliation on the Indian people, to make them alight from their carriages to salaam a European officer? Does it not savour of that?

A.—You perhaps put the other way. It is rather this way. I go to the other extreme in insisting on the ordinary salutations being paid.

Q.—It was necessary to go to the other extreme?

A.—Perhaps so.

Q.—For what purpose? What was the necessity for going to the other extreme and making this order?

A.—The tendency of the present day is to abolish respectfulness. The Indian father will tell you that sons are not respectful even to their parents.

Q.—The Indian young men are not following the ways of respectfulness and you therefore thought you would improve them by going to the other extreme and enforcing this order?

A.—I say I did not pass this order. I generally agreed.

Q.—That is the ground on which you defend it? I put it to you: if an order of this sort is in force would it not create considerable resentment and bitterness among the people, and would not they feel humiliated?

A.—I do not know. The feeling of bitterness already existed.

Q.—You thought there was bitternes sufficient and therefore any order of humiliation could not add to the bitterness.

A.—I do not think its effect would be much.

This idea of exacting respect towards Europeans is responsible for the following order issued on the 8th May:—

"Whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the attitude of the inhabitants of Gujranwala towards Europeans has decreased in respect and whereas this is in contravention of my notice under Martial Law No. 7, dated 22nd April,, 1919, I now order that as a punishment the restrictions regarding booking of passengers from Gujranwala and from the stations of Eminabad and Kamoki to the South, and Rahwali and Ghakkar on the North, which were relaxed to-day, the 5th instant, shall be again imposed on these stations for a further period of 14 days from this date."

It appears from this order that restrictions regarding the booking of passengers were imposed in some cases, not because they were deemed necessary for the maintenance of law and order, but as a punishment. It further shows the incapacity on

(Continued on next page.)

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"TEACHING INDIANS A LESSON.

(Continued from previous page.)

the part of some of the Martial Law Officers to realise the grave injustice of punishing whole populations including a large major ity of loyal and innocent people for the misdeeds of the few.

5. Orders were issued, whiih were made applicable to the districts of Gujranwala, Gujrat and Lyallpur, that students should attend roll-calls daily once or more often as the Area Officer determined, and there salute a British flag. These parades were to be attended also by the masters, and in the Gujrat area the order also provided that "if any boy is absent without any proper cause, his father would attend in his place." It appears that these orders were enforced even in the case of infants of four and five years. Here again it is the same conception that because some school boys had joined the crowds during the disturbances, the whole class of school boys was to be subjected to this order, irrespective of their being guilty or innocent:

Q.—Then it comes to this, Major Smith, that certain boys in this area had taken part in the disturbances.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Therefore you thought that it was necessary, partly by way of punishment and partly by way of inculcating respect in their minds, to enforce this order on the infant boys of five or six, who had not taken part in these disturbances at all.

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you still think it was a wise thing to do?

A.—Yes.

The Government case after referring to the rumour that was circulated owing to this order that several school-boys had died of sunstroke, says:—"The actual fact is that on one occasion at Wazirabad, four of the small boys fainted from the heat, but suffered no serious effects. The mid-day roll-call was then abandoned."

PUNISHMENT OF STUDENTS.

The notion of punishing whole communities for the offence of the few is responsible for the following notification: the following order was issued as late as the 19th May:—

"Whereas two students of over 14 years of age failed to salaam to me on the 16th instant, thereby contravening 'Notice under Martial Law No. 7' and whereas it now transpires that they gave me their wrong names and addresses, I hereby direct that all students of over 14 years of age of the (1) Municipal Board School, Lyallpur, (2) Arya School, Lyallpur, (3) Sanatan Dharm School, Lyallpur, (4) Government High School, Lyallpur, shall parade in front of my office in the Public Library at 08-00 (eight) hours daily until the two offenders are given up, or failing this until such time as I consider necessary. They will be accompanied by a schoolmaster from each school, and will march past a Union Jack which will be erected in front of my office, and salaam to it as they pass, under the supervision of an officer appointed by me.

"The schoolmaster accompanying the boys of each school, will bring with him daily a nominal roll of all the boys of over 14 years of age at his school, signed as correct by the Head Master, and showing, against the name of each absentee from the parade, the reason for his absence. These parades will commence from Monday, 19th instant."

This order remained in force for one week.

6. In this connection may be mentioned the way in which the students were dealt with at Kasur. It appears that some of the students had taken part in the disturbances, and two of them were identified as taking part in the riots and were subsequently arrested and sentenced. One schoolmaster represented that his boys had gone out of hand. Mr. Marsden, Sub-Divisional Officer, Kasur, suggested and Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae approved that certain boys should be picked out to bear punishment for the whole. Thereupon the headmasters were asked to select six boys and send them. When they were so sent up, they appeared to the authorities to be miserable looking. It was thereupon ordered that all the boys of the schools concerned should be paraded at the station, and the six biggest boys were selected. They were given six stripes each.

This is what Lieutenant-Colonel Macrae says about it:—

Q.—Then on the 18th, some school boys were flogged and you gave directions that the biggest six boys were to be selected for that purpose?

A.—I said generally speaking take the six biggest. The misfortune was that they happened to be big.

Q.—It was irrespective of whether they were innocent or guilty; because they were big they had to suffer?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you think that is a reasonable thing to do?

A.—Yes, I think so under certain conditions.

Q.—It was a mere accident that a boy being big should invite on himself punishment?

A.—It was his misfortune.

Q.—His misfortune was that he was big?

A.—Yes.

REPRISALS.

It appears that orders for reprisals against the property of people who had left Gujranwala, Wazirabad and Hafizabad in order to avoid arrest, were issued. These orders threatened reprisals not only against the property of those absconders, but also against that of their fathers or nearest relations (see Orders Nos. 28 and 29). The way in which these orders were carried out appears from the following instances. One Jamiat Singh Bugga who was a man of considerable position in Wazirabad and who was paying Rs. 2,000 as income-tax and had done considerable war work for which he had received official recognition, attended a meeting held on the 14th, in connection with the *hartal* which took place the next day, but does not appear to have taken any part in the demonstrations. It is not known whether he left Wazirabad for some legitimate business or because of the fear of being arrested. It is not known whether the orders for his arrest had already been issued at the time he left. Subsequently when the authorities went to his house and were informed by his son that he was not there, an order was passed by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien that the whole of his property be confiscated; and after pronouncing this order, two men were deputed to turn out the inmates of the house and take possession of the property, and several females and children were so turned out and the property was taken possession of. After a few days, Jamiat Singh surrendered himself on the 26th and the property was released about the 4th of May on the application of his son. The following is Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien's evidence about this matter:—

Q.—Then you went there and ordered that the whole property of Bugga be confiscated?

A.—Yes.

Q.—And after pronouncing this order, you deputed two men to turn out the men of the house in the Jallianwala Lane and to take possession of the property?

A.—Arrangements were made.

Q.—You know that in that house there were four females and 6 infants?

A.—I do not know that.

Q.—Did you not know that the wife of this man and the mother of this man were there?

A.—I presume they would be able to make arrangements for them; they have lots of friends.

Q.—And all these females and children were turned out from the house and the house was taken possession of under your orders?

A.—Yes, that is right.

In another case, three brothers had absconded. Not only was their property confiscated, but their father was arrested and his property also confiscated. This was at the town of Sheikhupura in the district of Gujranwala. The order passed by Lieutenant-Colonel O'Brien in this case was produced before us and runs as follows:—

"Until the arrest of Amar Singh, Atma Singh, Santokh Singh, sons of Gauhar Singh, the crops of the latter are confiscated to Government. Watch and ward to be put on them and any one cutting them will be liable to imprisonment or to be shot. Gauhar Singh is dismissed from the post of *lambardar*...Arrangements to be made for his successor.

"Atma's timber shop of Sheikhupura is also confiscated to Government. The brick kiln, etc., of Amar Singh in Hardoi, Sheikhupura and Chuharkana is also confiscated to Government. Any other property that the sub-inspector comes to know of also be confiscated and a report made to me."

Another similar instance is that of Raila Ram who, it appears from Mr. Bosworth Smith's evidence, was arrested because his son Manga had absconded. It appears that with regard to people who had left their places of residence and were wanted, orders were issued prohibiting any people connected with them from cutting the crops in their fields until they returned.

In Kasur, a general order was issued on the 25th April to the following effect:—

"And further also all such residents who have left Kasur on or after the 10th April, 1919, will return to Kasur within four days from this date, failing, measures will be taken against their property." Captain Doveton told us that in connection with this order, six houses were visited and opened, and in some cases clothes and vessels found inside were burnt and destroyed.

HOSTAGES.

8. We find that in connection with the activities of the mobile columns that were sent out in the rural areas, in some places they took certain people from villages as hostages. It appears to have been done on a fairly large scale. These people were not themselves guilty of having done anything but they were taken in order to ensure the good behaviour of their respective villages, and for the purpose of creating a general impression and also to put pressure on the villagers to give information about offences that had been committed. Mr. S. M. Jacob, Director of Agriculture, who was associated with one of these mobile columns, gives the following as the objects of this measure:—

"It was more or less protective, to prevent a recurrence of cutting (of wires), I think that was the idea underlying the orders which directed the taking of hostages."

Q.—How was that prevented by taking the hostages? Supposing there was cutting of wires after you took hostages what was intended to be done to the hostages?

A.—I suppose it is only more or less to impress the villagers that there was such a thing as Government after all, and they had some power. I imagine that was the idea.

Q.—When you took hostages, did you tell the villagers why you were taking them?

A.—I told them that I was taking them in order to prevent recurrence.

Q.—What impression did you think you conveyed by that? If recurrence happened, what would happen to these people?

A.—That was left to their imagination.

In another place he says "As far as I remember they were kept there (in the Police *thana*) in order to exert pressure on the village to give information." It appears that Mr. Jacob who accompanied Major Braid's mobile column took six hostages from one village. As the *lambardar* did not show inclination to help and was unable to give when asked any information as to how and by whom the wires were cut near the village, Mr. Jacob had him stripped naked except for his loin-cloth, bound him to a tree and inflicted 15 stripes on him and fined him Rs. 200 which he collected on the spot. Mr. Jacob admits that he eventually found out that t' is *lambardar* had no information and that the cutting of the wires had really taken place at some other place. Mr. Jacob says that he inflicted this punishment on this *lambardar*, acting as a summary court-martial. It is difficult to understand this as it appears that the notification nominating Mr. Jacob as one of the officers for the summary disposal to offences under martial law was issued only on the 23rd of April, nor does this case find a place in the return of cases supplied to us. A similar case is recorded in the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Bourne who was in charge of one of the mobile columns. In his report dated the 19th April he says as follows:—

"Narwar—The *zaildar* and *lambardar* were present. As they were told the evidence was strong and they denied all knowledge, they were given ten minutes to produce evidence. Failing that I told them I would have beaten them. They refused to give evidence and two *lambardars* and four others were beaten by a sowar by my order. I then gave them ten minutes again and as they still refused I arrested the *zaildar*, two *lambardars* and five others and brought them in."

REPENTANCE HOUSE.

9. Mr. Bosworth Smith, it seems, conceived the idea of erecting at Sheikhupura a building to commemorate the events of April, 1919, and it was meant that people would go there and repent for what they had done on the 15th April. The proposed house of repentance has been called *Toba Ghar or Jail Ghar* Mr. Boswoth Smith says about this as follows:—

Q.—Did you make any suggestion about erecting any house of repentance? Did you suggest any *Toba Ghar* to be built at any of these villages?

A.—I suggested that possibly good might come out of evil by getting the leading men to subscribe by building a Jail *Ghar* at Sheikhupura.

Q.—Then your idea was that people should go inside that building and repent of what they had done on the 14th or 15th April?

A.—That was the idea.

This idea of Mr. Bosworth Smith, it appears, did not receive encouragement from the higher authorities and did not materialise.

10. It appears from the evidence of Munshi Kirpa Singh, *tahsildar* of Wazirabad, that about Rs. 3,500 were collected from the inhabitants of Wazirabad after the declaration of martial law, and the amount was used for supplying the wants of the soldiers stationed there.

Q.—During these days was every family taxed a rupee four or five weeks after the declaration of martial law?

A.—The Malik sahib was in charge of the place and he had ordered this, and this money was collected.

Q.—One rupee per family or per house?

A.—Per house.

Q.—And how was this money spent?

A.—The soldiers were supplied with things which they required because they had not got ready money with them.

Q.—In which week after the 16th of April and on how many days was this money collected?

A.—I do not remember the date.

Q.—Was it the month of April or May?

A.—It was in April.

Q.—And it was collected in a day or two?

A.—No, it took 10 or 12 days.

Q.—What was the total amount?

A.—Rs. 3,500 about.

Q.—Through which agency was this collected?

A.—Members of the Municipal Committee.

MADRAS E. S. CORPORATION

DEMANDS OF STRIKERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 1.

At a joint meeting of the men of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation and three oil companies who are on strike, speeches were made urging workmen of the oil companies to resume work as the Labour Commissioner had agreed to constitute a Court of Enquiry in which Dewan Bahadur P. Keshava Pillay would be appointed as member, and before which Mr. K. P. Keshava Menon, Bar-at-Law, would plead the cause of men. The men declined to do so until their demands were conceded.

A list has been submitted to the joint Manager of the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, on behalf of the employees, seeting forth the men's demands. They include 50 per cent. increase to those drawing less than Rs. 30, and 40 per cent to the rest up to Rs. 60, the fixing of minimum salary and grades of pay for each department. They also urge the question of holidays and the granting of bonus.

KARACHI STRIKE.

MEN SERVED WITH 24 HOURS' NOTICE.

KARACHI, June 1.

Twelve hundred loco men struck work yesterday. The loco running shed and carriage staffs have been served with twenty-four hours' notice.

One Kiamari menial was forcibly evicted at midnight and two other men early in the morning.

Twenty-three cases of dacoities are reported to have been committed in Bengal during the week ending the 22nd May of which thirteen cases are reported from the districts of Hooghly, Birbhum and Rangpur. (A. P.).

The Postal Association of Sargodha, has sent a wire to the Inspector-General of Posts and Telegraphs stating that the present enquiry was inadequate, and soliciting further enquiries, and examination of witnesses from each head office, and praying for grant of entire scale equal to that granted to telegraphists.

The "Pioneer" understands that the Government of India have addressed a representation to the Secretary of State in regard to the situation which is likely to be created if no restrictions are placed on the granting o fpassages to pleasure-sekers who propose visiting India during the next cold weather.

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BENGAL RENT ACT.

CHARGE AGAINST LANDLORD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

Before the Rent Controller, an application was made by one tenant alleging that he was paying the owner of his dwelling premises Rs. 101 as rent per month and that whilst the Rent Act was in its inceptive stage on the legislative anvil, the landlord served the petitioner with a notice demanding exorbitant rent. On the petitioner's refusing to pay enhanced rent, the landlord, it is further alleged, with the avowed object of compelling the petitioner to vacate the premises had committed many wrongful acts such as discontinuance of unfiltered water, removal of electric bulbs and padlocking of the door thereby preventing the petitioner access to the roof. Such acts, the petitioner continued, amounted to an offence under section 20 of the Bengal Rent Act of 1920 and prayed for preliminary sanction against the landlord under section 22 of the Rent Act. The Rent Controller issued a notice calling on the landlord to show cause on the 7th June why the sanction as asked for should not be granted and in default an ex parte order be passed.

INDUSTRIAL BOOM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 31.

During the month of April 1920 there were 79 companies registered with an aggregate authorised capital of about Rs. 1,874 lakhs as against 39 companies with an aggregate capital of Rs. 184 lakhs in the corresponding month of the preceding year. Bengal accounted for 40 companies (Rs. 256 lakhs) and Bombay for 22 companies (Rs. 1,495 lakhs). The largest flotation in the month under report was that of the British India Banking and Industrial Corporation, Bombay, Rs. 10 crores. There were six other companies with an authorised capital varying from Rs. 50 lakhs to one crore each 5 in Bombay and one in Bengal.

Lala Lajpat Rai delivered a public lecture at Benares on general politics.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

REACHING THE PEOPLE.

Mr. S. R. Bhise, Gokhale Education Society, Bordi writes:—

In the Second Annual Report of the Gokhale Education Society it was stated that the Society intended to take over educational work in villages. We are now glad to announce that we have made a beginning in this direction. The Society has already established an English High School with a Hostel at Bordi in Thana District where three of the life workers of the Society are working at present. Ye now intend to extend our activities to the small villages that surround Bordi, and have made arrangements to open a fee Vernacular School at a place named Nagangas, nearly five miles east of Bordi. The village is entirely inhabited by the most backward communities, such as the Warlis Katkaris and Dublis.

We shall not only teach the children free of charge, but shall also provide them with books and materials, and occassionally with food and clothing. Besides the regular course of instruction in the three Rs. we mean to impart instruction in some types of cottage industries, such as handloom weaving, rope making, etc. In order also to foster the traditional tendencies of the pupils towards agriculture, we shall a maintain a fom and get it cultivated by the pupils.

We realise that this is an uphill task and solicit most earnestly the co-operation and help of all interested in this problem of the plift of the maxes. Any sort of help, whether in the form of money or material would be thankfully receivel.

BOY SCOUTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 31.

At a recent conference of the All-India Boy Scouts Association at Mahanadi a resolution was passed approving a comprehensive scheme for an All-India Scout Association with H.R.H. the Prince of Wales as honorary president, the ruling princes of India and H. E. the Viceroy as patrons, Governors, Lieut.-Governors and Chief Commissioners as honorary vice-presidents and also as honorary presidents of provincial scout councils.

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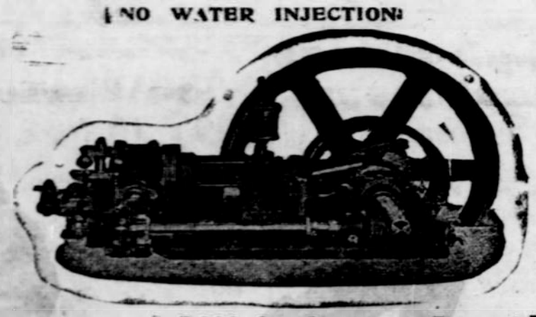

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FRONTIER SITUATION.

AFGHAN PIQUET AT TANDE SAR WITHDRAWN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 31.

A communique states:—

May 26th:—The Afridis:—On the 15th of May a party of raiders attempted to penetrate the wire defences around Kacha Garhi near Peshawar. They were driven out losing three killed. Subsequently, our patrols rounded up 14 raiders.

Kurram:—The Afghan piquet at Tande Sar on the Piwar was withdrawn across the border on the 22nd of May. It appears that an Afghan surveyor previously visited the spot and certified that it was inside our territory.

Waziristan:—Up to 21st of May the Tochi Waziris had handed in a total of 156 Government and 166 tribal security rifles. The Tori Khel section living north of the Tochi has complied fully with our terms.

Mahsuds:—Haji Abdur Razak has been doing his best to persuade the Shakai Waziris to snip our camp with the intention of embroiling the Mahsuds sections which recently decided to comply with our terms. The Waziris are, however, greatly displeased with him as they believe that he has been pocketing the money intended for them. He recently moved his headquarters to Torwan in the Khaisara with the intention of obtaining supplies from the Mahsuds for which he is badly in want. He returned on the 22nd of May as the Mahsuds refused to sell to him and in addition stole two of his tents. They have also refused him permission to spend the month of Ramzan in their country. A Mahsud who recently proceeded to Khost with his family has written warning the other of his section not to emigrate as food is scarce in Khost.

Afghanistan:—Official information has been received of the death of Sardar Nasrulla Khan, brother of the late Amir after a month's illness.

DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, May 31.

The Delhi Municipal Committee has passed the following resolutions at its last meeting regarding the appointments of the president and the secretary:—In connection with the new resolutions of the Committee it was resolved that in the opinion of the Committee the Chief Official should be non-official to be elected by the members of the Committee and should receive no remuneration and be styled the president; the executive officer should be the secretary who should be nominated by the Committee with the approval of Government. He should be a member of the I.C.S. and his pay should be the pay due to him on the time scale subject to the maximum of Rs. 2,000 per mensem in addition to free house (or rent allowance in lieu of a house) and a motor allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON INDIAN BARRISTERS.

CHARGES FRAMED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE May 31.

Charges were framed to-day by the Magistrate under section 323 and 504 I.P.C. against Messrs. H. Ross, J. N. Ross, and M. Wood for alleged assault on two Indian barristers, Messrs. Dev Raj and Abdul Rashid of Lahore High Court. Mr. K. C. Webb whom complainants did not identify was discharged. The case was adjourned to 17th June when defence evidence will be heard.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE May 31.

The "Tribune" writes: we understand that a leading Lahore firm doing business on the Mall has lodged a complaint with the police alleging that four persons, 2 believed to be Europeans disguised in Afghan clothes, and 2 others, one a Pathan, and the other a Punjabi came to their shop between 1-30 a.m. and 2 a.m. on the 29th May. When remonstrated by the chowkidar, it is alleged, they began to beat him. Some police constables and other persons arrived on the scene but the four men managed to escape. The matter is said to be under police investigation.

LIEUT. PARER'S FLIGHT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, May

A message from Lieutenants Parer and Mcintosh states that the aviators have surveyed the air route to Tantalan island but would be unable to leave Penang to-day (Monday) owing to Lieut. Parer suffering from a slight attack of sunstroke.

It is understood that arrangements are well advanced for starting in near future a seaplane utility service between Calcutta and Singapore and Lieut. Parer is to be employed in piloting the seaplane in the interest of developing the resources of Burma. (A. P.)

A correspondent wires from Karachi under date May 31st: yesterday a crowded meeting of the citizens of Karachi was held at the Khalikdina hall. All speakers emphasised the need for unity. The Punjab Government circular that no striker shall be evicted was received amidst great rejoicing. The meeting resolved as follows:—This meeting protests and condemns forcible eviction, twelve searches, two criminal proceedings and urges local government to inform and compel the railway authorities to yield."

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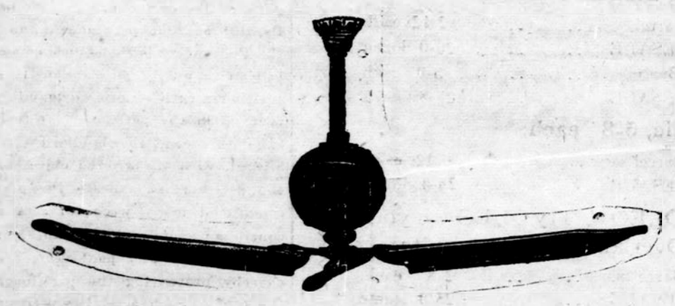

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Admiral	8	0
Yildiz (in flat enamelled tins) of 100's	8	0
,, (,, ,, ,, of 25's	8	0
Crown Prince	8	8
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	9	8
Imperial Bouquet (in enamelled tin)	10	0
Nectars (Gold Tipped)	10	8
Myrto (,, ,,) in enamelled boxes of 25, New Brand	10	8
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MYSORE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

AIMS AND ORGANISATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 1.

In his speech at the opening of the eleventh session of the Mysore Economic Conference to-day, Sirdar Kanta Raj Urs, President said:—We meet for the first time after the conference has been reorganised and certain important changes have been made in its constitution. The session of the Representative Assembly has just closed. Some of you are here as elected members of that Assembly being concerned with the general interests of the people. That body has to deal with many questions in common with you. The object of this Conference is to give as representing the most important economic interests in the State an opportunity to bring to bear on your special subjects, your expert knowledge, practical ability and experience and help the Government and their officers in formulating a comprehensive policy. The conference as first established was intended to provide the state with an organisation consisting of officials and non-officials interested in the economic development of the State, to study economic questions and frame schemes of improvement. There were three central committees consisting, partly of members selected from the Economic Conference and others nominated by the President. The functions of these bodies were to be more or less advisory. To work out schemes experimentally in districts there were special committees consisting of nominated members. In their eagerness to show practical results both the general conference and central committees had to a certain extent swerved from their original advisory character and there was in consequence considerable overlapping of functions and want of proper co-ordination between the several agencies. The general conference will hence forward not be concerned with any specific schemes of improvement. Meeting on the auspicious occasion of His Highness' birthday the public will through its representatives be taken once a year fully into the State's confidence as to the policy that will be adopted with regard to economic development in the State and given an opportunity to review the work done and make suggestions as to the lines of future development. Central boards will continue to work as permanent agencies in close association with departments concerned throughout the year in studying details of schemes and seeing that continuous attention is paid to questions of economic development. The president then made a lengthy review of the work done in the past by the various committees of the conference and pointed out the directions in which their work lay in the future and gave a survey of the agricultural and industrial conditions of the State.

POONA NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 28.

The Secretary of the Sarvajanik Sabha reports a further contribution of Rs. 150 to the Jallianwala Baug Fund from Mr. Sepre, pleader.

* * * * *

It appears from reports in the city that the handsome amount given to Mr. Tilak the other day is meant to cover the cost incurred by him in the well-known defamation case against Sir Valentine Chirol.

* * * * *

A temple in memory of Shivaji Maharaj has been proposed by the Deccanites to be built within he Poona City. A subscription list will be started shortly. I have remarked in one of my former notes that the Shivaner Temple of Shivaji requires repair and money has been collected by a Hindu missionary.

* * * * *

The Poonaites hear with interest of a society, started by Peer Moulla Saheb of Mangalore, for the preservation and protection of cows in every place as far as practicable. This is a movement to which a hearty support is expected to be given in Poona.

* * * * *

The maximum number of students which will be admitted in June into the Willingdon College Sangli, will be 250 in the F. G. and 150 in the I.E. Class. Some boarding accommodation in certain adjoining private buildings is available at present.

THE JUNAGADH DEWANSHIP.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Will your kindly publish the following with reference to Dewan Bahadur Chhajuram's explanation?—

We have read it and accept it for me are a loyal people and are indeed sorry that a panic ensued on his leaving Junagad, though it will be admitted that the way in which the Dewan Bahadur began work and infused energy in the administration did not give us the impression of a very poor degree of health at least not of such a degree as to suggest to any one living the most distant possibility of Dewan Bahadur Chhajuram's leaving us so abruptly even till the moment he left.

It is a creed with us that everything official is to be believed, however, unusual the events attending his departure may have been. Really Agents to the Governor do not run down in hot haste, state servants are not sent away right about, huge rewards for a month's faithful service are not given away because a Dewan already ill departs. It must be all a coincidence—a very unlucky coincidence indeed, but nothing more, though people may put two and two together and make it four. When the skies are clouded, the rumbling of cart wheels in the street may be pardonably mistaken for the roar of approaching thunder.

So we may expect Dewan Bahadur Chhajuram back as soon as his health improves meanwhile we stick to our beloved Nawab's proclamation and continue to salute his duly constituted officers till Mr. Maconochie has ceased to speak of a continuity of Mr. Rendall's, policy and its magnificent results which as he said will be appriciated "when everything is known." We shall wait and till Monday to know that all everything. And the results are here for all to read as they run. Meanwhile our hopes for Justice rest ambored on our beloved young Nawab.—etc.

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The intake strokes of the motor create a vacuum in the upper chamber of the tank, and this vacuum draws petrol from the supply tank to the upper chamber.

Rs. 50 each complete.

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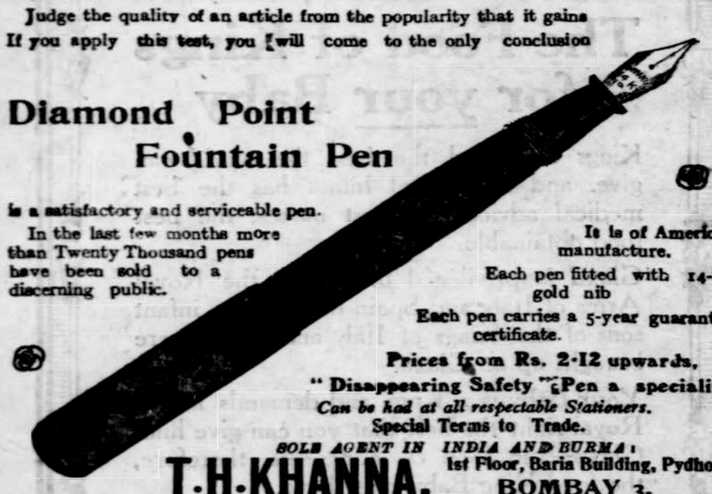

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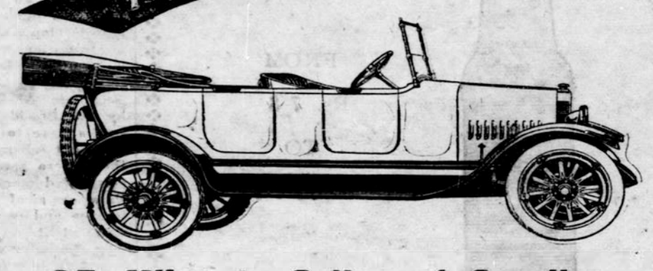

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